TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED IN 1836 — TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1923 — EIGHTY-EIGHTH YEAR — NO. 44

DR. STEINMETZ SUCCUMBS TO SEVERE COLD

Dwarf Electrical Wizard Had Brain of a Giant; Forecast Coalless City for Near Future.

Dr. Charles Proteus Steinmetz, famous electrical wizard, died in his home in Schenectady, N. Y., on Oct. 26.

The end came very suddenly. He had been ill less than two weeks and during the last few days of his life had been reported as rapidly recovering.

Dr. Steinmetz, for several years, has been chief electrical engineer at the General Electric Co. plant. He was regarded the world-over as an electrical genius.

The electrical wizard was forced to take to his bed following his return from a trip to the Pacific coast. At that time it was said he was suffering from a heavy cold and exhaustion, believed to have been brought on by his cross-continent trip.

Dr. Steinmetz was in his 59th year. Just a minute before the end he had remarked to the nurse that he felt the best since he was taken sick.

A Twentieth Century Jove.

A modern Jove who sat on the throne of science and played with thunderbolts was Dr. Charles Proteus Steinmetz. This Jove, however, hurled not his bolts to destroy but harnessed their tremendous power for the good of industry and the human race.

Gifted with the cool head of an engineer and the bold imaginings of an artist, Dr. Steinmetz dreamed of a world where electricity would lessen the labors of man and stamp out economic waste and probably did as much or more than any other man to make his dreams reality.

It was said of Steinmetz that he knew more about electricity than any living man not excepting his great contemporary scientist, Thomas A. Edison. His vision of the future of electrical development went far beyond the foresight of the average man and his work in directing the progress of that development certainly entitled him to front rank, if not the highest rank, among the world's great electricians.

An illustration of his wizardry in things electrical is found in his invention of a lightning generator that produced a thunderstorm indoors without the attendant deluge of rain. His especially constructed generator produced a lightning bolt of 1,000,000 horsepower. His plan was to utilize this invention in the development of a lightning arrester that would minimize the damage resulting from lightning bolts.

Dr. Steinmetz, in addition to his skill as an electrician, was rated as one of the world's foremost practical mathematicians.

Fled From Germany.

He did not devote all of his time to science, however, but was active in civic affairs and was a deep student of the social sciences. His views were socialistic and his ideal on political affairs were regarded as radical by conservative statesmen. His book, "America and the New Epoch," produced wide comment because of several startling theories of government that it advanced.

Dr. Steinmetz was born April 9, 1865, in Breslau, Germany. He was educated in the Breslau gymnasium and university, studying mathematics, astronomy, physics and chemistry. While in his student days Dr. Steinmetz embraced the socialistic doctrine and wrote several articles for a student publication. The publication offended the German authorities and it was confiscated, its editors being arrested and thrown into prison. Dr. Steinmetz fled Germany in 1888 and made his way to Switzerland.

Came Penniless to U. S.

He studied for a year at the Polytechnicum in Zurich, specializing in mechanical engineering. In 1889 he embarked for America and landed in New York, penniless.

Two weeks after his arrival he obtained a position with a firm headed by Rudolph Eickemeyer at Yonkers, N. Y. This company was working on plans for the development of the electric street car. Steinmetz began to specialize in magnetic testing and his experiments and writings along this line attracted the attention of the scientific world.

In 1892 the General Electric Co. bought out the Eickemeyer enterprise and Steinmetz went with that firm. He was sent to the Lynn, Mass., plant where he remained until 1893 when he was transferred to Schenectady. He made his home in Schenectady until his death, becoming chief electrical engineer of the company at an annual salary of $75,000. It was in his Schnectady laboratories that he conducted his greatest experiments and perfected his greatest electrical engineering achievements.

Predicted Coalless City.

Among the developments predicted by Dr. Steinmetz, which he did not live to see realized, was the day of the coalless city. He regarded the use of coal to produce heat without acquiring power as an economic crime and foresaw a day when all heat would be a by-product of electric power development. He also predicted a time when radio transmission would be possible through earth and water as well as through the air.

Although a mental giant, Dr. Steinmetz was a small man, only about four feet tall, and somewhat dwarfish in appearance. His passion for work and his relentless pursuit of an idea, however, carried him to achievements beyond the power of many men possessing superior physical equipment.

During his career he was honored with degrees from many universities and colleges. He also was the head at various times of many national societies connected with the electrical industry and with the field of engineering in general.

Dr. Steinmetz was never married.

Electrical Wizard Dies

DR. STEINMETZ

ARMISTICE DAY MESSAGE ISSUED

President Coolidge Says Day Is of Great Significance to World.

A message from President Coolidge calling attention of the nation to the deep significance of Armistice day, was made public last week by the League of Remembrance.

"It is now quite apparent," said the President, "that the observance of Armistice day is destined to be, for many years, one of the national sacramental occasions of deep significance. So long as the generation of young men who served in the World war, and those who supported them behind the lines, shall continue to color the national thought and interest, this occasion will be in no danger of losing its place in the public thought.

"When they are gone it will just as surely be held sacred in the memories of those who are to come after as the other national memorial days have been. Observance of Armistice day will always be a reminder of the great part which our nation took in the fraternity of the world in a time of overshadowing crisis. Already it has become a peculiarly significant world memorial day, celebrated on every continent by people who feel its special appeal because they were participants in the tremendous events which it celebrates.

"Such universal observances must tend to draw closer together the great communities in whose keeping are the destinies of our civilization, and to make them realize more and more the essential unit of human society."

The League of Remembrance was organized to obtain simultaneous and world wide observance of Armistice day by two minutes' silence at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month.

Dueling Has Become Lost Art in Europe

Pre-war duels in Europe often were serious affairs, but post-war dueling has become largely a farce. Military men have come to a more sane view of the "field of honor," and civil courts are taking the place of meetings at dawn with a brace of seconds and a doctor in attendance.

A farcial duel is reported from Budapest. Both principals were directors of prominent banks. They appeared on the field of combat, faced each other, and cocked their revolvers. When the signal to fire was given, one man shot his bullet into the ground and the other did not fire at all. Unreconciled, the contestants left the field.

Dry Chief Refutes Methodist Attack

Attacks made by the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals on Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Internal Revenue Commissioner Blair, as "officials unfit to direct prohibition enforcement," have been denied by Prohibition Commissioner Haynes.

Haynes wrote a letter to the board in which he defended Mellon and Blair, his superior officers and declared he had found them helpful and efficient in enforcement matters.

Dublin Dockers Agree to Labor

The prolonged strike of the Irish dockers and transport workers, which has halted trade and brought suffering to thousands of people, is coming to an end. The Cork dockers, idle for three months, agreed to resume work forthwith on the terms suggested by the government, namely a wage reduction of one shilling a day and the establishment of a commission to investigate the cost of living. The executive committee of the transport workers' union decided to order all locals to arrange for the resumption of work as soon as possible.

Income Offered to Wet Democrats

The Democratic city committee of Philadelphia will receive the income of a $1,000 trust fund for a period of 10 years if the party organization, federal, state or city, does not indorse prohibition or the Volstead act, according to the will of Henry C. Laughlin, probated recently. At the end of 10 years the principal is to go to a nephew.

Laughlin left an estate of nearly $400,000, much of it to charity.

A. BONAR LAW, FORMER BRITISH PREMIER, DEAD

Pneumonia Takes Leader Who Directed Government Until Forced to Resign by Ill Health.

Andrew Bonar Law, for seven months prime minister of Great Britain, died in his modest London home Oct. 30.

Five months ago, May 20, he resigned the premiership because of a throat malady which for a long time had troubled him. Even then he was reluctant to admit that his career was finished and retained his seat in the house of commons, where he since has made two or three appearances.

Ten days ago Mr. Bonar Law returned to London from Brighton, after a sojourn of several weeks. His physicians issued a statement to the effect that he had contracted a severe chill, but the public did not suspect that the end was so near until they read that he had developed septic pneumonia and was in a condition that gave rise to considerable anxiety. Soon after extras appeared giving the news of his death.

War Took Two Sons.

The ex-premier's daughter, his only near relative left in England, was with him during the last days of his illness. His two sons were killed in the World war, a loss from which Mr. Bonar Law never recovered.

When the Canadian Scotchman, Mr. Bonar Law, born in New Brunswick, Canada, Sept. 16, 1858, accepted his high office a year ago, his friends well knew that his health was precarious. Outside that close circle it was known only that he had contracted throat complaint which prevented him from speaking.

Mr. Bonar Law was aware of his own condition and promised the Union party, when he accepted its mandate, that he would resign if he found his strength unequal to his work. He gave place to Stanley Baldwin, his chancellor of the exchequer, almost before his new government was fairly organized, retiring to the country to safeguard his failing strength.

Malady Not Explained.

No official statement as to the nature of Mr. Bonar Law's illness was ever made, but the public drew an inference from the fact that Dr. Thomas Horder, who was attending him when he resigned and who has since been his physician, is one of the foremost cancer specialists.

During the interval spent in the country since his retirement from the prime ministership, Mr. Bonar Law has been able to take outdoor walks, and also motored considerably. The reports of these activities, which seemed to indicate that he was holding his own, had not prepared the public for the news of his comparatively rapid decline.

Scotch City Tied Up by Mouse in Cables

The old Scottish proverb that "one mickle makes a muckle" was amply confirmed when a mouse crept between two cables at the city's electric power station in Aberdeen.

The consequences of the mouse's escapade included the suspension of the street car service and electric lighting supply through the breaking of the current, the power-station doors and machinery were wrecked, all elevators were stopped and shipping was held up because the electrically operated swing bridge could not be worked.

Ice Cream Brick of 150 Gallon Served Makers

Serving of what is said to be the largest brick of ice cream ever manufactured featured the ball of the national association of ice cream manufacturers which brought to a close its convention in Cleveland last week.

The brick contained 150 gallons. It was made by local manufacturers for the occasion.

British Leader Dies

ANDREW BONAR LAW

GRAIN DEALERS MEET COOLIDGE

U. S. Aid in Financing of Wheat for Germany Is Advocated.

A plan to sell Germany 50,000,000 bushels of wheat as a means of assisting American wheat growers and of helping to feed the German population was placed before President Coolidge and Secretary Wallace last week by a group of men interested in the grain trade. The President was reported to have shown a sympathetic interest in the plan and Secretary Wallace declared he was in favor of anything which would relieve the present distress of the wheat growers.

The grain men advocated purchase by the War Finance Corporation of drafts on wheat shipments up to 50,000,000 bushels without recourse to the shipper. Those in the group were George E. Marcy, president of the Armour Grain Co., Chicago; George A. Roberts, Omaha; C. E. Lewis, Minneapolis, and W. E. Gould, Kewnnee, Ill.

"It is of vital concern to our farmers and the country in general," Mr. Marcy said, "that we export 40 to 50 million bushels of wheat before the Argentine crop comes on the world market in January and February. We believe our proposal does not require congressional action for the War Finance corporation has ample authority to buy securities without recourse. It was created by congress to act as a buffer and to help put agriculture on its feet. Eugene Meyer, Jr., director of the corporation, has consistently failed to lend its aid in getting this surplus off our markets and on to foreign markets.

"Wheat sent by us to Germany would sink out of sight very rapidly for it would be utilized to supply the bread lines. We should give Germany two years in which to pay, then if she cannot make good in that time, extend the time. The German papers are already advocating this plan."

Apache Indian Good Road Constructer

The Apache Indians, erstwhile terror of the white man in Arizona, has become through civilizing influences his chiefest aid in the construction of highways and other public works in Arizona.

Large numbers of Apaches were employed in the construction of the Roosevelt dam, and since that time they have turned their attention to road making, being especially adapted to the nomadic life requiring frequent change of habitation.

5 Trucks of Bibles Shipped to Japan

Five truck loads of Bibles printed in Japanese were shipped to Japan by the American Bible society. The shipment is the first of a series to be made from this country until the society is able to replace plates destroyed in the earthquake and to resume printing in Japanese.

SENATORS TOLD BUILDERS' CASH PAID TO FORBES

Charges Aired at Soldier Bureau Inquiry Cover Booze Parties and Dope Sale Plans.

A rather startling story was told by Elias H. Mortimer of Philadelphia, as to his relations with Charles R. Forbes, former director of the veterans bureau, while he was seeking a contract from the bureau last year for the construction of a hospital, to the senate committee investigating the bureau.

The committee decided to give Forbes opportunity to reply to Mortimer who charged intrigues, debauchery and corruption in connection with the awarding of a contract for the building of a veterans' hospital at Northampton, Mass., to the Pontiac Construction Co. of Detroit, one of the companies represented by Mortimer.

Mortimer, who also represented the Thompson-Black Co. of Chicago, testified that while he was seeking a hospital contract in 1922, he lent $5,000 to Forbes, then director of the bureau; that on another occasion he advanced him $1,000 or $1,500 and that none of the money had been repaid.

Moreover, the witness told the committee, James W. Black, a member of the Chicago firm, now dead, had told him that he understood J. W. Thompson, the other partner, had made advances to Forbes aggregating $32,000. Mortimer testified also that he had paid Forbes' expenses on various trips about the country, official and unofficial.

Jumped Into Lake.

Mortimer's story, which required four hours for the telling, was interspersed with accounts of what he described as "drink parties," at which, he said, were present Forbes, Mrs. Mortimer, himself and others. The trail of these parties led from Washington to Atlantic City, Philadelphia, New York, thence to Chicago and San Francisco and up and down the Pacific coast. They culminated, the witness said, at Hayden Lake, Idaho, where Forbes and some of the women guests, on a dare, jumped into the lake with their clothes on.

"Disgusted," he said, by the Hayden Lake affair, Mortimer returned to Spokane after a quarrel with Forbes. He explained that it was about a personal matter and the committee did not press for details.

The row was renewed on the train on the return trip east, the witness continued, and again at a hotel in New York. Both personal and business matters entered into the last quarrel, he said, and he added that Forbes "had been taking up matters of money with Thompson over my head."

Forbes Embarrassed.

After the break, Mortimer said, he wanted to see Forbes about a hospital contract for the Sutherland Construction Co., on which he later received a commission of $2,500. He found him in a Philadelphia hotel, he said, and Forbes not only was surprised, but greatly embarrassed at meeting him there.

The matter in hand was a contract for the hospital at Tupper Lake, N. Y. He said that the Sutherland Construction Co. had been awarded the contract for the foundation and was seeking the contract for the main building and that William McCauley, of that company, had agreed to make it right with the witness if the second award was made.

Forbes promised to make the award as requested, the witness said, and he added that subsequently that was done without competitive bids. Mortimer said McCauley gave him $2,500.

Mortimer said that in regard to one contract Forbes had told him that we could clean up enough on this one job to retire for life.

The questioning by committee members also led into the question of stores of narcotics held at the bureau depot at Perryville, Md., and

Continued on Page Two

His Record Is Assailed

Charles R. Forbes

CHARLES R. FORBES, former director of the veterans' bureau is under fire of a committee investigating his conduct of that bureau. Intrigue, debauchery and corruption was charged by one witness in connection with the awarding of a contract for the building of a hospital.

Man Seen as Electrical Dynamo by Scientist

Man is simply a mechanism run by electricity and chemical reaction—a machine made up of 28 trillion electric cells, it is said by Dr. George W. Crile, Cleveland surgeon, in Chicago for the convention of the American College of Surgeons.

Emotions, love, hate, fear, are only stimuli loosing currents of electricity through certain paths, he said.

Each cell of the body is a tiny wet battery with negative and positive poles, the surgeon insists.

The energy which makes Babe Ruth hit homers, which drives the feet of the business man to work, which works the fingers of the typist, and causes Jack Dempsey to drive his right for a knockout, is stored in a layer surrounding each of the 28 trillion cells, a layer 1-625,000 of an inch thick, Dr. Crile says.

The greater the difference in electrical potential between positive and negative, the greater energy the body possesses. With death the difference of potential vanishes. All is equilibrium. Fatigues lessens the difference; sleep restores it. The human electrical machine is a thousand times more minute and delicately arranged than the most delicate instrument made by men, Dr. Crile asserts.

"There is no more energy per mass in the living than in the non-living. In the living, energy is captured and stored and made to run the organism—in the non-living the same energy exists, but it balances, is equalized, is inert, is non-living.

"Two streams of water flow swiftly, each seeking the lowest level, equilibirum. One is caught and retarded, thereby building up a potential energy of position as in a mill race; in its further course this retardation is suddenly released and in the discharge of the acquired potential energy of position a water wheel is turned, heat or light or electricity is generated."

The theory has stood the test of the surgical clinic, Dr. Crile said, but it cannot be proved until the equivalent of a living cell is constructed, until the equivalent of life is made artificially.

Ford to Pour 30,000 Houses of Cement

Construction of 30,000 houses on a 5,000-acre tract of land south of the Dearborn plant of the Ford Motor Co. is planned by the Ford Co., Henry Ford has announced. The houses are to be constructed of cement. Plans were perfected by Thomas A. Edison.

The plans call for pouring of the cement into a set of forms and these moulds then be arranged into 12 different types of houses. The lumber in the houses is to be obtained from short pieces of timber usually cast aside.

The houses will be sold to any person who desires to buy them and at a price which is close to cost, Mr. Ford said. Purchasers will be given advantage of the difference in land values now and when the tract of land was purchased eight years ago.

WOULD TRY TO RID PEOPLE OF YEARLY SNEEZE

American Surgeons Promise Relief to Millions Who Are Hay Fever Victims.

A million Americans who wheeze and sneeze with asthma and hay fever are promised relief and permanent cures in a new method of treatment being considered at the convention of the American College of Surgeons.

Asthma and hay fever are due to local infection, the new method advocates say. Infection at the root of the teeth, in the nose or in an internal organ may be responsible for the sneezing and gasping that annually sends thousands to various climates seeking relief.

"It has been found that these infections, localized in some parts of the body, may cause either asthma or hay fever," said Dr. Hohly of Toledo. "If they affect the bronchial tubes, we have asthma; if they affect the nose, we have hay fever."

Medicinal treatment or operation removes the cause of the trouble, surgeons stated. Up to this time, protein vaccines have been employed. Vaccines made of proteins contained in foods or air carried particles which excited the maladies. Flower, grass and grain pollens, horse, dog and cat fur, tobacco smoke, face powder and eggs have been regarded as the common exciting agents.

"The protein treatment merely raises the tolerance of the patient to the substances," said Dr. Dean W. Myers, Ann Arbor, Mich. "It taught the patient to become accustomed to the cause, but did not remove it."

"Asthma and hay fever are more preventable than typhoid or diphtheria," Dr. Hubert M. Goddard of Philadelphia said.

Wild Buffalo Find Sanctuary at Last

Boundaries of a new wild game preserve in northern Alberta dedicated in perpetuity as the wilderness home of two herds of 1,500 wild buffalo, have just been announced by the Dominion government.

The entire habitat of the two herds has been enclosed in the sanctuary. It is heavily timbered and includes several mountain ranges, lakes and rivers. The park area is 10,500 square miles. Cabins have been built for wardens which will facilitate an efficient patrol service the year round.

Existence of these wild herds in the Great Slave Lake country has been vaguely known for years, but their numbers were never estimated above 250 until a year ago when a government survey party saw the herds and by rough count figured the total as 1,500 animals.

Rat Chews Finger of Sleeping Babe

A rat, almost severed the little finger of the three-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brecourt of Tiffin, O., last week, when it crawled into the bed in which the baby was sleeping with its mother and grandmother. A rat running across the mother's face awakened her.

U. S. MAY HELP SOLVE PROBLEM OF REPARATIONS

Ready to Lend Advice in Conference if All Allied Parties Attend, Says Secretary Hughes.

The American government is ready to enter a European reparations conference having a full attendance of allied powers.

That is the substance of Secretary Hughes' reply to the latest overture from abroad for American intervention in the international snarl over the collection of the war indemnity from Germany.

The French foreign office announced that the government is willing to accept Premier Stanley Baldwin's proposal for a conference of experts to consider the reparations issue.

It was pointed out, however, that any such meeting must be organized under the conditions of the treaty of Versailles and must be conducted under the auspices of the inter-allied reparations commission.

While the foreign office statement had the outward appearance of a concession, it was pointed out in authoritative quarters that the French government was not receding from its original position on reparations.

Believe in Success.

American confidence that the forthcoming conference of experts will be successful in overcoming the reparations deadlock remains undimmed, despite the stern and somewhat pessimistic utterances of Premier Poincare over the week-end.

Everything that M. Poincare said about France not agreeing to any reduction of the total amount, and about the allied reparations commission retaining all its prerogatives, had been anticipated in Washington. M. Poincare has sung the same song in varying keys for a long time, and his speech occasioned no surprise.

Instead of disagreeing with the French government over the stipulation that the experts are to act merely in an advisory capacity, officials of this government are entirely in agreement that the experts shall be limited to simple suggestion.

French Stipulations Acceptable

The United States senate is decidedly "touchy" over the question of America's mixing up in the reparations controversy, and the White House and state department are content to have the status of the experts remain "unofficial."

Both President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes feel that the reparations problem must be solved in the long run by economic facts, assisted by world opinion. It follows logically, in their opinion that the world opinion cannot be formed until the facts concerning Germany's condition are ascertained and published, and that will be the task of experts designated by the various governments — "to ascertain the truth about German conditions and publish it to a world long bewildered by conflicting stories of Germany's wealth and resources."

Whether or not the experts advise a reduction in the total amount of reparations Germany must pay, now fixed at 132,000,000,000 gold marks, is not important at this time, officials say. What is important is that the present deadlock be broken.

Should the experts determine that the present reparations are excessive and beyond Germany's capacity to pay, it is assumed that France at first will refuse to accept the verdict, but the pressure of world opinion will be so strong that officials think that in the end, Paris will be forced to yield.

France will not agree to any reduction of the German reparations debt by a committee of experts, nor will she consent to any plan under which the reparations commission would surrender the prerogatives conferred on it by the Versailles treaty.

Premier Poincare gave notice that although France welcomed American representation on such a committee she would insist that it act only in conformity with the peace treaty, thus virtually making the commission an adjunct to the reparation commission's staff of experts.

In a note to London, Premier Poincare made an extensive interpretation of the treaty text as it applies to the functions of the commission, concluding by saying that inasmuch as that body could extend the periods and modify the methods of reparation payments, but could make no reduction, the proposed committee of experts must have no such authority.

At Sampigny, in a speech, the premier asserted that if the phrase "a fresh estimate of Germany's capacity to pay" meant a "roundabout way of making a reduction of the German debt," then France would resolve not to favor such a "[illegible]own" nation."

"If it means an estimate of [illegible]d to Liver, Germany can pay tomorrow a [illegible] and the near future," he conti[illegible] and "nothing is more necessary [illegible]tions such an examination. The commi[illegible]he sion on reparations is charged w[illegible]er such a task and there are [illegible]al grounds to take one of its most important functions from it."

Not on Commission.

That Mr. Hughes replied in the negative to Lord Curzon's question on the possibility of American representation on the reparations commission, is held by officials to be a natural and inescapable result of the policy followed by the United States ever since it refused to ratify the treaty of Versailles. American membership on that commission as set up under the treaty was an issue in the treaty ratification fight and even the temporary assignment of an American "observer" to serve unofficially with the commission was assailed in congress as an unwarranted interference in the affairs of [illegible]. An effort at the last session to a senate resolution authorizing full representation failed almost in its inception.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

HATRED, fear and ambition for revenge on the part of France, and Germany's efforts to avoid punishment for her crimes, have long blocked the way to peace and the economical readjustment of the world. Victory has not changed the French mind. The desire is still to crush Germany beyond recognition, or stand by while Germany renders herself impotent through disintegration.

If we say to France's friends in this country that Poincare is standing in the way of world peace they will answer, "But see what Germany has done to France!" Accepting this view as an excuse for present world conditions, what becomes of age-old teachings? What becomes of magnanimity and sportsmanship? In this country we have been taught not to kick an enemy when he is down, and it is not done except among the lower order of humankind.

WHEN France was preparing to march her formidable army into the Ruhr Secretary Hughes, for the Harding administration, let it be known in a public address that this nation would accept an invitation to take part in a reparations conference. France took no official notice of the bait that had been thrown out. Her silence was equivalent to saying to America: "Keep out of this; we don't want your help."

And so France, now the greatest military power of the world, marched her army into the Ruhr. There it has remained, all Spring, all Summer, and is still there. This nation did all it could do—it called its own army home. What is the result of the occupation? As a collector of reparations the French army has failed miserably. Germany was paying more before the invasion than she has paid since. If the aim was to destroy Germany then France has had a measure of success. Germany is going to pieces on the rocks and her people are facing starvation.

THIS situation has stirred men of Europe not blinded by passion and hatred to try to do something to tranquilize affairs and restore peace. They have turned to this country to save Europe, as they turned in the days of the war.

Premier Smuts, of the South African Union, recently called upon America to save Europe from itself. Lloyd George, ostensibly in this country for sightseeing, has raised his eloquent voice in a despairing cry for assistance. Officially a British note has been addressed to the United States to "come over." Of course this invitation was written at length and ponderously formal, but in brief it says what a drowning man would say, if his mouth were not too full of water—"Help!"

Secretary Hughes has replied at considerable length, but in substance has stated a willingness on the part of this country to "Take part in an economic conference in which all the European allies chiefly concerned in German reparations participate, for the purpose of considering questions of the capacity of Germany to make reparations and an appropriate financial plan for securing such payments."

MR. HUGHES has a "firstly," a "secondly," and a "thirdly" in his reply. He explains that this country has no desire to see Germany relieved of her just responsibility for the war or of her just obligations. He wants the conference to be advisory, and to bind no country to a pledge of acceptance in advance. It is emphatically stated that debts owed the United States cannot be considered in the proposed conference.

Europeans want our "moral influence." They can have it on the terms the American secretary of state suggests. And there is a bit of preachment which makes it clear "that the establishment of sound economic conditions in Europe, the serious reduction of military outlays and the demonstration of a disposition on the part of European peoples to work together to achieve the aims of peace and justice will not fail to have their proper influence upon American thought and purpose in connection with such an adjustment."

This means that the United States will not be a hard creditor, provided the debtor nations will only get down to business, cut out their foolishness and quit squandering money for military aggrandizement.

WORD has been received that France, Italy and Belgium have accepted the British proposal that an international commission of experts be formed to study Germany's capacity to pay. The British government has accepted the principle of the Hughes proposal. France has stipulated that the commission be named under the authority of the reparations commission and within the [illegible] terms of the treaty of Versailles.

Washington is encouraged, but it is too early for the American people to consider matters practically settled. America's ways are not Europe's ways. The American fighting hosts were welcomed in France, but the French generals wanted them to fight the French way. General Pershing had his way and the war was soon ended.

WILL France ever pay her debt to the United States? There is a widespread opinion that she will not. One Frenchman has been frank enough to say as much. Louis Loucher, former minister of reconstruction and considered an authority on French industry, thinks it impossible. If Germany's excuse for not paying France is a whine, France's excuse for not paying the United States must be a whimper.

If America were to cancel the French debt France might subtract the amount from the German debt, but there is no assurance that she would welcome such a settlement.

There is not much humor in the situation, but it is worth a smile. America loans France billions to help her whip Germany and then sends over millions of boys to complete the job. We make defeat possible and the defeated country is assessed damages. Cancel what France owes us and we win the war for her and pay the loser's debt to the country we fought for.

To make the laugh nation-wide it is only necessary to add that what France owes the United States came originally from the pockets of the taxpayers who sent the [illegible] to France. Now, isn't it funny?

CONGRESSIONAL BOOZE INQUIRY NOW DEMANDED

Means Indictment Brings Renewal of Charges of Corruption in United States Service.

With the indictment and arrest of Gaston S. Means, former department of justice agent, there is a renewed demand for a congressional investigation of charges of corruption and criminal conspiracies in the government prohibition service.

Means, indicted in New York, as the result of revelations published last April, has been released under $15,000 bail.

Together with Elmer W. Jarnecke, also under indictment, Means is charged with conspiring to violate the prohibition enforcement law. In one case in which the two were involved, 500,000 cases of whisky, the entire contents of a distillery, are alleged to have been fraudulently released. In another instance, 12,500 barrels were involved and in another 12,000 cases.

Inquiry Necessary.

Members of congress, who have affidavits and other evidence bearing on the Means case, say that only a sweeping inquiry will develop the extent to which agents and officers of the United States government have been bribed in plots to release whisky and other intoxicating liquors from bonded warehouses.

A resolution calling for the appointment of a special committee to make the investigation is being drafted for introduction when congress convenes in December.

Since his arrest, Means has threatened sensational disclosures by way of reprisal. After his arraignment in New York, William Chilvers, one of his attorneys, hinted that Means had been made the goat and that before he was brought to trial some startling developments might be expected.

Officials Involved.

Chilvers said that while Means was in New York a year ago investigating prohibition violations, "a discovery was made which involved certain high officials of the treasury department" and that soon thereafter he was recalled to Washington.

"The names of these officials are not now given out," Chilvers continued, "but when congress convenes, if it so desires, all these reports will be presented. Means was given definite instructions to investigate rich, aristocratic people in New York who were in the bootleg business. When he returned to Washington in November, 1922, an entirely different authority commissioned him to continue the inquiry."

Department of justice officials say that they are ready to prosecute without fear or favor any person, in or out of the government service, no matter how high his standing if they are supplied with the necessary evidence.

Those sponsoring a congressional probe say that a thorough, fearless inquiry by a committee of congress is necessary to develop such evidence.

Should Be Given Opportunity.

Means, they believe, should be given every opportunity to place before congress such evidence as he may have.

Rumors of scandal in connection with prohibition enforcement have been multiplying in Washington for almost two years and members of congress, when they return, are likely to be impressed with the necessity of clearing the air by an exhaustive inquiry.

Canada Joins U. S. in Fight on Drugs

Closer co-operation between the United States and Canada for the purpose of suppressing illicit traffic in narcotic drugs across the border was agreed upon at the first international conference of representatives of the two countries. Although Colonel William J. Donovan, federal attorney who presided at the conference, declined to give out, in detail, what plans were adopted at the meeting, it is understood the combined narcotic forces of the two countries will take immediate steps to stamp out drug smuggling.

DRINK WATER TO HELP WASH OUT KIDNEY POISON

If Your Back Hurts or Bladder Bothers You, Begin Taking Salts.

When your kidneys hurt and your back feels sore don't get scared and proceed to load your stomach with a lot of drugs that excite the kidneys and irritate the entire urinary tract. Keep your kidneys clean like you keep your bowels clean, by flushing with a mild, harmless salts helps to remove the body's waste and stimulates them to normal activity. The function kidneys is to filter the blood. Seven hours they strain from it 500 gallons of acid and waste, so we can easily understand the vital importance of keeping the kidneys active.

Drink lots of good water—you can't drink too much; also get from any pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning for a few days and your kidneys may then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to help clean and stimulate clogged kidneys; also to neutralize the acids in the system so they are no longer a source of irritation, thus often relieving bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink, which everyone should take now and then to help keep their kidneys clean and active. Try this; also keep up the water drinking, and no doubt you will wonder what became of your kidney trouble and backache. By all means have your physician examine your kidneys at least twice a year.

—Advertisement

Millionaire Goes Barefooted

Bernard MacFadden

—Copyright, P. & A. Photos.

Following the road that has led him to millions, Bernard MacFadden, wealthy New York publisher of health periodicals, is here seen taking his daily stroll of 18 miles from his West Nyack, N. Y., home to his New York office and home again at night, all done barefooted.

Science Believes It Can Make Dwarf Maiden Grow Two Feet in Height

Medical science began an interesting demonstration upon "Lillian," 21 years old and only 36 inches in height, to make her "like other folks."

"Lillian" didn't have much faith in the promises of physicians, because it never has occurred to her that there was an undwarfed future for her. She just smiled an odd smile and seemed tolerantly interested.

Dr. William Held and Dr. Benjamin Breakstone recently administered the first treatment to "Lillian" at the West End hospital in Chicago.

Extracts from thyroid glands will be administered the tiny woman, supplying to her system what it lacks to make it normal.

An operation is not necessary and "Lillian" will not suffer any inconvenience. She will live at home.

Dr. Breakstone one day visited a shoe store and saw Lillian's brother buying child's shoes. He spoke to the doctor and said: "Guess the age of the woman who wears these." Dr. Breakstone became interested and visited "Lillian."

There are 18 children in "Lillian's" family. All are fine, healthy offspring.

Dr. Breakstone explains that "Lillian's" trouble is not hereditary, but an entirely independent affliction, caused by glands not functioning.

Because as a child "Lillian" did not study, she is mentally undeveloped. She plays with dolls and dogs and kittens, and nothing worries her. She eats normally and sleeps comfortably. She has undeveloped teeth from a lack of calcium in the system, a trouble which might have been avoided with early attention. At 7 she had no teeth.

When asked if she wanted to be big, "Lillian" smiled broadly and said, "Yes, big like you," and pointed to the doctor.

Then she chuckled at the idea. Asked if she thought it was possible, she shook her head and smiled tolerantly. Told that she has a chance to be 5 feet 2 inches high, "Lillian" went home to await results.

Dog Massacre Ends Epidemic of Rabies

When the American sanitary service found itself confronted with an epidemic of rabies in Port-au-Prince, it went to the heart of the matter by going after the numberless dogs that infest the city streets.

The citizens were given due notice and then a liberal supply of poisoned meat was distributed throughout the city. The resulting mortality met the most sanguine expectations and the menace of rabies came to an end.

TREASURY HITS AT BOOZE TRADE

Will Augment Coastguard Fleet by Addition of 50 More Cruisers.

Plans are being laid by the treasury to check supplies of liquor reaching the illicit trade both at the seaboard and at possible domestic sources. A reinforced coast guard fleet to combat smuggling and a system of close inspection of breweries and distilleries are the proposed means.

Taking up suggestions of Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, as to means of "drying up" domestic liquor sources, Prohibition Commissioner Haynes announced "provision already has been made in treasury decision 3523" for internal inspections" of breweries and distilleries by enforcement officials. The plan, treasury officials said, will require additional appropriations over those for the current fiscal year, however, and there was no indication of when it might be put into effect.

It was said to be aimed chiefly at what officials described as a rapidly increasing supply of high power beer. Secretary Mellon was said to favor a return to the old arrangement of putting a dry agent on guard at all breweries. The plan for an augmented coast guard force would require additional appropriations by congress of approximately $20,000,000.

While it has not yet been placed before Secretary Mellon, the tentative scheme of those in charge of the service calls for adoption of more than a score of cutters and about 50 fast powerboats to cope with smuggling.

FORD TO BACK DRY COOLIDGE

Will Support President if "He Will Enforce Prohibition."

Henry Ford favors President Coolidge, but he is more strongly in favor of a strict enforcement of the Volstead act, he made known recently. In a statement made by the automobile manufacturer, he asserted that he believed the President could dry up the country if he wanted to.

"If he does, I'm for him strong," Mr. Ford asserted. "The President knows it is the right thing to do. He also knows the women of the nation are going to have a lot to say if he doesn't act."

Mr. Ford believed that not one woman in 5,000 wished to see the former pre-prohibition days back. He also expressed the opinion that enforcement was not as slack last month as previously and gave President Coolidge credit for bringing about the change.

Reiterating his previous statement that if he were in charge of enforcing the dry law he would call upon the army and navy if necessary to see that the law is enforced, he used Detroit as an illustration, asserting that the soldiers at Fort Wayne could wipe up Detroit in a short time and that the psychological effect on prohibition law violators would stop further violations of the law.

"Anyone who is afraid to enforce the amendment is a political coward," Ford asserted. "I never drank, but I am for prohibition because I know its definite benefits."

Takes 40 Years

Newspapers of the United States are now using 3,000,000 cords of wood a year and it takes 40 years to grow pulpwood spruce. The American Forestry association suggests a plan by which 30,000 square miles of our cut-over lands, now unproductive, might be planted to 40 successive crops of timber; this would mean a perpetual supply of newsprint.

PERSHING TO WORK FOR PREPAREDNESS LAST YEAR IN ARMY

BY FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

General Pershing, in a special interview with this writer on the eve of sailing for France, outlined with enthusiasm his plans for his last year of active service in the United States army.

Pershing was graduated from West Point in 1886. He will pass to the retired list on Sept. 13, 1924, after an uninterrupted career of 38 years and in consequence of reaching, on that date, the statutory retirement age of 64. "The General of the Armies"—his official designation—intends devoting the months still allotted to him in his country's service to crusading for preparedness and national defense. In particular, he will attempt to build up the citizens' training camp movement and the system for developing the Reserve Officers Training corps, including the Summer camps for organized reserves.

Cannot "Sell" War.

"The provisions of the National Defense act of 1920," said General Pershing, "are attacked by the professional pacifists as 'militaristic.' Their paid organizer recently launched an assault against the entire preparedness movement in a radical periodical under the title of 'Selling Us a New War.' It is an adroit misuse of fundamental facts and official statements. Nobody can 'sell' the American people 'a new war.' We are not a militaristic people and can never become a militarized people except by the popular will and in the sudden emergency of a great war, as in 1917. The anti-preparedness advocates know perfectly well that the nation, acting through congress, is the only war-making power in the United States. No matter how much our professional soldiers and sailors might want a war, or might want to 'sell' the people a war, they would be helpless, except as the national voice, speaking through congress, would determine.

"We are repeating history in the United States. After every one of our wars there has been a slump in the people's interest in national defense. It seems to be our fate to learn nothing and to forget nothing, on each recurring occasion. It was so after the Revolutionary war. George Washington attempted to establish something definite in the way of a defense policy, but it soon faded. Thus, we were caught unprepared for the War of 1812. After the Mexican war, we again persuaded ourselves there would be 'no more war,' with the result that when it became necessary to defend the existence of the Union a few years later, the federal government's state of unreadiness nearly proved fatal. The present generation of Americans doesn't need to be reminded of the almost naked state of unpreparedness with which we went to war with Spain in 1898. Yet even from that contemporary experience we learned no lesson; and when the World war sucked us into its maelstrom, we were in a state of comparative disarmament, so far as our ability immediately to throw our weight into the scales was concerned. We declared war in April, 1917. But we were not making our presence really felt in the war zone, on either land or sea, for a full year.

Army Mere Skeleton.

"The army of the United States today is reduced to a level that can hardly be described as even the minimum requisite for national security. The regular establishment stands at only 125,000 men, and the majority of them are stationed outside of the continental United States — in the Hawaiian islands, in the Philippines and in the Canal Zone. The rest of our skeleton force is scattered throughout the nine corps areas of this country. While many authorities, including myself, hold that the troops now regularly enlisted should be materially augmented, we shall, meantime, 'carry on' with such as we have and place our chief dependence on the trained reserve which came into being through our World war experience.

"To that end I shall do my utmost during the next year to popularize the Summer camps for citizen-training and for reserve officers. Our experiences in the Summer of 1923 were satisfactory. Of the quota authorized for citizens training camps, 33,000, we had 25,241 arrivals out of 32,517 notified to attend. The largest numbers were at Camp Devens, Mass., where President Coolidge's eldest son was a recruit; Plattsburg barracks, N. Y.; Camp Meade, Md.; Camp McClellan, Ala.; Camp Knox, Ky.; Camp Custer, Mich.; Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., and Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. The records achieved at the Reserve Officers training camps, 57 in number, were encouraging also. At infantry camps 3,065 officers were in service for six weeks; at field artillery camps, 612; at coast artillery camps, 456; at engineers' camps, 402; at cavalry camps, 273; at signal corps camps, 232; at air service stations, 129; at quartermaster corps camps, 120; at camps of the medical, dental and veterinary corps, 489; and at the ordnance department camp, at Aberdeen proving-ground, in Maryalnd, 133. The grand total attendance at R. O. T. camps was 5,911.

Teaches Patriotism.

"Now, while the training-camp system should insure our having always ready, in an emergency, a nucleus of capable, experienced officers and men, the system's greater purpose is not purely military. It springs from the desire to teach our young men patriotism and citizenship—practical patriotism and practical citizenship. For I am still old-fashioned enough to believe that citizenship confers no higher privilege or imposes no more sacred duty upon any man worthy of being an American than to be prepared to defend his country. If that is militarism, let the pacifists make the most of it.

"The country at large has little knowledge of the unscrupulous methods adopted by the anti-preparedness people to frustrate the citizens' training movement. In certain sections their opposition is carried to the point of terrorizing parents, especially mothers, into preventing their sons from going to Summer training camps. 'Your boys are going to be sent off to war,' is one of the commonest allegations.

"Including the national guard, which was in Summer camps in 1923 to the number of 8,900 officers and 117,800 men, the entire cost of Summer training for civilians is about $38,302,000. This takes care of national guard, organized reserves, reserve officers training camps and citizens training camps. If the World war cost us $10,000,000 a day, as I have heard it said, it strikes me that a sum less than four times that amount for an annual period of citizen military training is a low rate of insurance against military unpreparedness."

Copyright, 1923.

BUILDERS' CASH PAID TO FORBES

Continued From Page One

Chairman Reed asked the witness whether Forbes had told him that we could clean up a nice pile of money. The witness said that the director had so stated to him personally at "various times after our return from the coast."

Dope Traffic Planned.

Senator Oddie, Republican, Nevada, wanted to know if there was to be "trafficking in narcotics."

"Yes, sir," was the answer.

Questioned about papers in connection with matters to which he testified, Mortimer said most of them had been stolen from his Washington apartment, which had been entered three different times after the return from the trip to the Pacific coast. He could not say whether anyone connected with the veterans bureau had had a hand in the matter.

In opening his story of his relations with Forbes, Mortimer said that he was introduced to the former director at the veterans bureau offices in February, 1922, by Mrs. Mortimer, who was interested in veteran welfare work. They soon were on friendly terms, he added, and Forbes had dinner several nights a week and every Sunday at the Mortimer apartment.

Forbes, the witness went on, said that he had absolute authority in letting contracts and that there would be no question about "the Black-Thompson outfit getting some work."

Forbes had known Black for some time, Mortimer went on, but wanted to know more about Thompson. The witness added that Thompson had got into "difficulties with the government on war contracts and then was under indictment," but he added that he did not know whether Forbes knew that.

Confidential List Furnished.

Forbes furnished a confidential list of sites for hospitals from Chicago to Boston, the witness said. That was a substantial advantage for his company, Mortimer said, as its officers were able to inspect the sites in advance and select the one they wanted. Copies of plans and specifications of the buildings also were furnished in advance, the witness continued, and eventually he got a contract, although the bid was $27,000 above the lowest one submitted.

Meantime, Forbes had moved to the Wardmen Park Inn and Mortimer said that in conference there with Forbes the director told him he was going on a tour of inspection of hospital sites on the Pacific coast and invited the witness and Mrs. Mortimer to accompany him. Then, Mortimer said, Forbes told that his wife had gone to Europe and that he was "hard up."

"'How much do you want?' I asked him,'" Mortimer went on.

"Five thousand dollars was the sum he named. I didn't have it, but I talked with Thompson and Black, who were on the inn veranda and arranged for it."

Copeland Believes Ford's Chances Good

Henry Ford will be the thirty-first president of the United States if nominated by either major party and will continue to be known as the world's greatest automobile manufacturer if he attempts to enter the White House by the third party route, Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York predicted on his return to New York city after a tour of the South and Southwest.

Senator Copeland's prediction was made after he had declared there was no truth in reports that plans were set for launching a Ford campaign on an independent ticket with Senator Copeland as running mate. The New York senator intimated that Ford had strong chances of either party nomination if he would announce his affiliation.

The report that he would run with Ford was characterized by Senator Copeland as "interesting gossip," but without any foundation of truth in it.

WARNS AMERICA IS GOING "RED"

Illinois Jurist Attacks Present "Law - Making Craze."

The American nation is plunging into an abyss of communism, Floyd Eugene Thompson, chief justice of the supreme court of Illinois, said in an address before the Associated Industries of Massachusetts in which he denounced "governmental paternalism."

"The brave heart of American business is being broken by government intermeddling, and the individual citizen is reminded constantly of the ever-ready jailor," he said. "Government job holders are stepping on each others' heels and new jobs are being created daily."

Attacking what he termed the present "law making craze," he said: "The surest remedy is to enforce strictly all laws that are passed and an outraged people will immediately rise up in righteous rebellion and bring about a prompt repeal of existing paternalistic legislation and make legislative bodies more responsible to the true spirit of American government.

"We Americans today awaken from a peaceful sleep to find in the place of the land of liberty a region of regulation. Our federal government is now in the death throes of over-indulgence and until it regains the strength of its youth we should not add to its agony by feeding it more local problems. * * *

"The whole system of federal aid, as we know it, is not only fundamentally unsound but is morally and legally wrong."

HIDDEN MESSAGE IN BILLS DENIED

Government to Retire Disputed Currency Within Short Time.

Is there a secret and sinister significance to certain figures and designs on one-dollar silver certificates of the 1917 series issued by the United States government?

Emphatically, there is not, says Louis A. Hill, director of the United States bureau of engraving and printing, to whom Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio referred an inquiry from David H. Pierce, of Akron.

"As an instructor in sociology," Pierce wrote to Fess, "I am much interested in problems connected with American racial and religious groups. It has been asserted that the reason for dismissal of a number of employes from the bureau of printing and engraving some time ago was that they had designed a cross and figure of the pope overlooking Masons on our one-dollar bill. I know some employes were dismissed but the reason given in the papers was hazy. Do you know the true reason?"

Designers Unknown.

Director Hill sent the following reply to Senator Fess:

"I am in receipt of your letter making inquiry as to the design on the one-dollar United States note of the 1917 series.

"This particular note was designed and engraved by a bank note company, under contract with the treasury department before the establishment of the bureau of engraving and printing in 1872 and has been issued in various series since 1869. When the government took over all the material in the possession of the contracting bank note companies, the die for this note was delivered to the treasury department and no one in the government service has any knowledge of the identity of the designers or of the engravers, or any knowledge or information as to the motive for engraving into the design the serpent in the lower left-hand corner.

Flower Resembles Portrait.

"As to the alleged portrait in the upper left-hand corner, which has been variously described as the portrait of the Virgin Mary and also of the pope, an examination of this ornament with a reading glass will disclose that it consists of the petals of a flower which may be seen best by holding the note with the upper left-hand corner towards you.

"Issue of the current series of all silver certificates, United States notes and federal reserve notes, will be superseded by a new series of uniform designs for all classes as soon as plates for same have been completed. This action will retire the one-dollar United States note of 1917 series above referred to."

Innumerable inquiries have been coming to Washington concerning the one-dollar bill.

ASTHMA

REMEDY sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1.00. If not, don't. Give express office. Write today. W. K. Sterline, 631 Ohio Ave., Sidney, O.

WATCH FREE

Also fine American Made Watch, new style, stem wind and set, GUARANTEED to keep time; given for selling only 5 boxes of ROSEBUD Salve at 25c each and returning the $1.00. EASY TO SELL. We TRUST YOU. Order today. ROSEBUD PERFUME CO. Box 139, Woodsboro, Md.

TRAPPERS— Ship To DORMAN

There are over 500,000 shippers in North America and thousands ship to us Year after Year.

Good reasons—we pay top prices, give best New York grading, send returns same day we receive shipments. We pay parcel post and express charges. No commission deducted.

If you want a good house to ship to this season, write now for price list. Don't delay.

BENJAMIN DORMAN RAW FURS, GINSENG, ETC. 147 West 24th St. New York

World's Best Roofing at Factory Prices
"Reo" Cluster Metal Shingles, V-Crimp, Galvanized, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofings, Sidings, Wallboard, Paints, etc., direct at Rock-Bottom Factory Prices. Save money, better quality and lasting satisfaction.
Edwards "Reo" Metal Shingles
have great durability—many customers report 15 and 20 years' service. Guaranteed fire and lightning proof.
Free Roofing Book
Get our wonderfully low prices and free samples. We sell direct to you and save you all in-between dealer's profits. Ask for Book No. 176
LOW PRICED GARAGES
Lowest prices on Ready-Made Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. Send postal for Garage Book, showing styles.
THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.
125-75 Pike St. Cincinnati, O.
FREE Samples & Roofing Book

Crop Records Smashed!

Bigger Yields Make More Money

This year Canada's crops are bigger than any previous year. Big yields on low cost fertile farm lands together with good average prices for products offer you your chance to enjoy prosperity and real independence. Thousands who shared in Canada's biggest crop this year were struggling just a few years ago to overcome the handicaps you face now. By the plan they followed, you too can get ahead. Along the Canadian National Railways' lines unusual natural advantages really repay you for your work!

$20.00 Per Acre Averages Price

Easy Payments—Low Prices and Taxes—Increasing Values

You can buy land unsurpassed for fertility along the lines of the Canadian National Railways for an average of $20.00 an acre. Such land yields abundantly and is suitable for grain growing and mixed farming. Our booklet shows the yields per acre. Easy terms place it within reach of all. You make only a small first payment, usually 10% or less—the balance being spread over a term of years, with low interest rates and small land tax. No tax at all on buildings, improvements, animals, machinery or personal property.

Special Excursion Rates

Reduced railway rates are in effect for landseekers and their effects to encourage inspection along the lines of the Canadian National Railways. Personally conducted excursions will also be arranged.

Get Free Book Today

Our free illustrated book tells what others have gained by going to Canada. Read the book. You'll be convinced there is a better chance for you. Send your name and address for the Book now—today—before it's too late. Let us help you—our advice is free and without obligation.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

DeWITT FOSTER Supt. of Resources, Canadian National Railways, Dept. 08 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FARMERS, LABOR SHY AT FORD

National Organizations Refuse to Join in Boom Meeting.

Two of the national organizations of farmers and laborers, invited to attend a national conference in Detroit Dec. 12, at which plans will be launched for the Ford-for-President movement, announced that they would not participate. The organizations are the American Federation of Labor and the American Farm Bureau federation.

"Most certainly," it was said by B. B. Reed of the Farm Bureau federation, "the Farm Bureau federation will not attend officially the convention to nominate Ford to head a third party. Furthermore, the bureau will not attend any other convention to select a presidential candidate."

No less emphatic in refusing the invitation was O. E. Corruth of the A. F. of L., who spoke for Samuel Gompers, president, who has just returned from the annual convention in Portland, Oregon.

CRUEL PILES

Dr. Van Vleck Found Genuine Relief Which Is Healing Thousands.

Send Postal for Dollar Treatment FREE

To anyone suffering from Piles we make this unlimited offer: Send us your name and address and we will return to you by mail a full dollar treatment of Pyramid Pile Remedy for you to try at our risk. Nothing to buy, nothing to bring you C. O. D. Nothing to pay now or later. Not one penny for the trial. Nothing to promise. Nothing to return. Nothing to bring you or send us. Nothing to write about your case. Nothing to explain. Nothing to be ashamed of. Nothing to be afraid of. Nothing to wait for. Nothing to do but write your name and address on a postal card or in a letter and say: "Dr. Van Vleck Pile Treatment." Address it to Pyramid Drug Co., 1-D Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Dr. Van Vleck, ex-surgeon, U. S. army, after forty years of suffering, has discovered his new world famous Absorption Method. No knife to fear, no doctor bills—just a simple home treatment that can be tried by every one without cost. Then, after trying it, if you are fully satisfied with the relief and comfort it gives you, send us One Dollar. If not, it costs you nothing. You decide and we take your word. We don't know how we could show more unbounded faith in our remedy. It is relieving sufferers in every stage and condition of Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles, even after whole lifetimes of misery. We have received hundreds of letters telling of the success of this remarkably effective system after everything else, including costly surgical operations, had failed, even after 30 and 40 years of suffering. The most severe cases are often controlled in a single day. Won't you try it at our expense? Address Dr. Van Vleck Co., Dept. WB-44, Jackson, Mich. Send no money. Send today.

—Advertisement

Advancing Years Need Stomach Help

If Inclined to Sour Risings, Heartburn, Gassiness, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Sweeten and Bring Quick Relief.

Our digestive system, with a little help, will pick out of a diversified diet what the body needs to keep health. It is the sour stomach, gassiness and acid condition that causes trouble all along the line, particularly with people getting on in years. That is why Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after eating the wrong kind of sweets; eggs, milk, cheese, meat will be digested, gas will not form and the system will then receive nourishment, and strength not hindered by indigestion and bad fermentation. Get a 60-cent box of these wonderful tablets and find out what it means to enjoy a meal without consequent indigestion.

—Advertisement

FAT FOLKS!

Wash Your Fat Away with La-Ma Reducing Soap

The new discovery. Results quick and amazing—nothing internal to take. Reduce any part of body desired without affecting other parts. No dieting or exercising. Get as slim as you wish. Acts like magic, reducing double chin, abdomen, unsightly ankles, unbecoming wrists, arms and size of large breasts or any superfluous fat on body. Sold direct to you by mail, postpaid, with money-back guarantee. Price 50c a cake, three cakes for $1.00, one to three cakes usually accomplish its purpose. Send cash or money order today. You'll be surprised at results.

La-Mar Laboratories

1004A Beckman Bldg. Cleveland

Free Offer Asthma Remedy

Five minutes from your first use of Leavens prescription you feel a blessed relief—and that night expect sound sleep. I have sent out this remedy to 100,000 people, not asking one cent unless they proved this claim. Send no money, just name. If satisfied after treatment send $1.25. Otherwise pay nothing. This is not a sample or C. O. D. scheme but a genuine free trial. Results or no pay. C. I. Leavens, good, 1582 S. W. Blvd., Rosedale, Kas.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

FRANK B. KELLOGG, former United States senator from Minnesota, has been selected for American ambassador to London. He will succeed George Harvey, who recently resigned, and the appointment is expected to become effective in the near future.

The Turkish budget commission at Angora has decided to abolish all foreign embassies in Turkey, substituting legations in their places.

National League of Women Voters has taken its first step from its policy of absolute non-partisan activity by proclaiming that one of its two main issues for its year's work is the world court.

The Republican administration is responsible for the situation in the Ruhr and for that reason responsible for the broken economic condition of Europe which has ruined American markets, James M. Cox, Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1920, said in a recent speech in Paducah, Ky.

Lloyd George, former premier of Great Britain, was in Marion, Ohio, last week to pay his respects to Mrs. Harding and do homage to the late President Harding by visiting his tomb.

David L. Rockwell, for two years a leader in the Democratic party of Ohio, has accepted the post of national manager of the movement to make William G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury, the Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1924.

Metal industries in Dusseldorf, Germany, have further reduced their working schedules. The plants have decided to operate only three days a week in order to avoid the wholesale discharge of employes which otherwise would be inevitable.

Dissolution of the Cement Manufacturers' association on the ground that it is a trust, has been ordered by Judge Knox in the U. S. district court in New York. The judge extended the dissolution to include the association, all its corporate and individual members.

The 50-mile northeaster that raged last week along the coast from New Foundland to Cape Hatteras, damaged property and injured more than a score of persons in New York and vicinity.

NOBEL prize for medicine for 1923 has been awarded to Dr. F. G. Banting and Dr. J. J. R. MacLeod of Montreal, for their discovery of insulin, regarded as the biggest achievement in medicine during the present year.

A committee representing the Association of Craft Employes of the Pennsylvania railroad, central region, in special session last week, went on record "as being opposed to any reduction in freight or passenger rates until such time as the railroads have recuperated from the great financial strain under which they have been operating in recent years."

Impetus was given political discussions in Washington last week by a series of conferences held in the White House by President Coolidge.

Official information shows the Greek government has been successful in its struggle to put down the revolt started recently with General Metax as the leader. The government forces had to fight to break the revolt.

The liner Leviathan ran into a terrific gale in mid-Atlantic recently and a slight accident occurred to the engines which were repaired after a 12-hour delay.

Children in Hudson county, N. J., schools are being made victims of the dope habit by peddlers who use the students as their future clientele, Juvenile Judge Meaney, Jr., told members of the Attendance Officers' association in the annual meeting in Jersey City.

A conference on prohibition enforcement will be held in Washington in January with the slogan of "Enforce or Modify," it was announced recently by W. H. Stayton, founder and executive head of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

Rosa Ponselle, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Co., was injured slightly when she struck her head on an elevator cage as she stepped into the lobby of a hotel in Tulsa, Okla.

The nation's crop of children comes mainly from the farms, according to Dr. J. C. Galpin, in charge of farm population studies for the department of agriculture.

All the mines in the Ruhr are reported to have stopped work with the exception of those supplying coal for Holland and Italy.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DENBY testifying before the senate public lands committee investigating the lease of the Teapot Dome, Wyoming, naval oil reserve, assumed responsibility for the transfer of the administration of the three naval oil reserves from his department to the interior department.

Excavators representing the Smithsonian Institute uncovered two skeletons at Burton Mound in Santa Barbara, Calif., which carry the human records far back beyond the dawn of history on this continent, in the opinion of J. P. Harrington, who has charge of the excavation. The skulls show a lip of man almost of the gorilla order.

Mrs. Kate Forbes has been granted an interlocutory decree of divorce in Seattle, Wash., from Colonel Charles R. Forbes, former director of the Veterans' bureau. Mrs. Forbes testified to allered cruelties and personal indignities.

Dr. Charles Mayo of Rochester, Minn., announces that almost all minor cases of goiter can be cured by iodine. He added that the deficiency of iodine in the soil and plant life in the interior of the countries is one of the big causes of goiter.

Lloyd George's absence from England has made rumors regarding his political future increasingly prevalent. The latest story is that he is to fight his way back to the premiership as the leader of a "center party," with Winston Churchill and Lord Birkenhead as his chief aides.

Governor Walton of Oklahoma has been ordered by the senate court of impeachment to appear before it Nov. 1, and enter a plea to impeachment charges presented by the lower house of the state legislature. Twenty-two charges have been made against him.

Ruins of an entire ancient city, believed to antedate the Romans by perhaps 1,000 years, have been discovered near Ferrara, Italy. More than 100 tombs have been uncovered.

High cost of moving picture stars is responsible for the announcement that the Famous Players-Lasky corporation will make no more photoplays for the next 10 weeks. The suspension will not pertain to four partially completed pictures.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

WIVES TAKE NOTICE— Treat Husbands Right.

...story which shows how ...get into discord and into ...is many a tale told in ...over gets into the news- ...s story broke loose. Here

...ears ago we were having ...suit in superior court. The ...the other side was ...locally for his ability ...rritating questions. The ...lady of rather uncertain ...on the stand enjoying a ...question into intimate ...her domestic life she and ...had led. Her patience ...to get a little frazzled. ...husband ever beat you, ...quered the attorney.

...that little runt? I should ...more sense than to try ...orted.

...didn't keep a very clean ...you? Isn't it a fact you ...keep the dirt under the ...

...," screeched the witness. ...morning did you send the ...to school with bright and ...nice and clean?"

...the lawyer.

...certainly did," was the ...

...Madam. You know my ...was fond of pancakes every ...breakfast. Did you stir ...nice mess of pancakes ...so he could face the ...ptedly and make you a ...

...I did," she replied. "And do ...what I would have done ...been my husband?"

...imagine," said the at- ...

...have put rat poison in ...the witness said.

...closer nook at the witness ...replied: "Lady, I would ...it."—Indianapolis Times.

VALUE OF CORN CROP— Mere Guess Work.

...Alva Agee is one ...standing men and leaders ...thought of Amer- ...a close observer of condi- ...really knows which way ...blowing in matters per- ...the farm.

...to live in Ohio. He is ...ctory of agriculture in ...hands out the fol- ...about the value of our ...there is a lot more sense ...statements than some ...guesses we see pub- ...

...time of the year when ...tells us how much wealth ...added. They have ...when they multi- ...yield by the price ...corn in Chicago, they ...how rich the farmers ...the corn is con- ...Some of it goes ...of our 25,000,000 of ...and ponies that thrive ...corn at 50 cents a ...they do when corn is ...a bushel. A big lot ...hogs the market price ...determined in greater ...the number of hogs fat- ...the market price of ...is with other kinds of ...in the main, corn is not ...and nobody knows what ...until the live stock has ...Our cities congratulate ...upon an addition to the ...power of the farmers be- ...the farmers see the money or ...chance to pay old bills for ...production. It is fine to have ...corn crop, and our country will ...richer for it, but it is foolish ...overlooking to give figures or ...as though they represented ...cash in bank."

TRUTH-IN-FABRICS LAW— Making Wool Honest.

Will the "truth-in-fabrics" bill be ...into law by the new congress ...will begin its grind the first ...Monday in December?

...women learned how to spin ...and weave, wool and sheep have ...important factors in human ...life.

Anyone can be well proud if his ...neighbors will say of him, "He is all ...wool and a yard wide."

This means that he is honest and ...a good article as a man and neigh- ...It was indeed a great compli- ...ment to say such a thing of any per- ...son, man or woman.

Today all wool is not honest. Some ...of it is shoddy, which is classed as ...dishonest wool and sails under false ...pretenses. It is the article that low- ...ers the price when the farmer sells ...honest wool.

Before we knew how to spin and ...weave we took the short-cut and ...used the hide of the sheep, which we ...called shucksin or sheepskin." This ...method took both the hide and the ...wool of the sheep.

If you want this law passed and ...have wool to sell, you should talk to ...your congressman before he goes to ...Washington.

Here is what Successful Farming ...says about the law:

"What is meant by shoddy, with ...which the 'truth-in-fabrics' bill is so ...much concerned? It is wool, true ...enough, in most instances, but it is ...wool that has lost much of its life ...and luster, and that has been weak- ...ened by wear and by the processes of ...remanufacture. Old woolen rugs, the ...sweepings from tailors' shops, and ...all kinds of cast-off woolen bits, are ...picked apart, twisted into yarn and ...that yarn is rewoven into cloth that ...masquerades as new material.

"It is the overcoat made of shoddy that so soon wears smooth and shiny at elbows and edges. The coat made of good, virgin wool keeps its shape and wears for years, while that made entirely of shoddy must be discarded in a short time.

"Shoddy has its place, but it should be sold at prices in accordance with its worth and the cost of its production. The purpose of the 'truth-in-fabrics' bill is to enable a purchaser to know whether he is buying long-wearing or short-lived material. If he wishes to buy shoddy at shoddy prices he may do so, but if he elects to pay virgin-wool prices he should receive that kind of material for his money."

AN OLD TEACHER— What Becomes of Them?

Not long ago we ran across an old school teacher friend. We are always glad to meet old friends. We were very glad to meet this man. He had done a lot of good in the world.

For a third of a century he had been in the school business. He won his way to the position of superintendent of a city of over 100,000. He was thorough and fit for the job.

Then women were given the right to vote. A woman was elected on the school board. She kept quiet before election. She had a grudge against this school man.

It was easy to get a quarrel started. The result was that this tried and true man retired from the educational work to which he had devoted his energies.

He is now holding a county office. The people of his county resented the treatment he received in the city. They voted strong for him. He brings good morals, efficiency and politeness as well as service to the office he holds.

This man is still vigorous. Has good judgment. Has years of experience in school work. He ought to be in the work yet. The state and nation would be the better for his service in the school.

We helped to give the right to vote to women. We hope very few ladies will ever permit themselves to be used as tools or wax figures for cowardly or selfish political bosses who get mad when they cannot run the schools to suit their will and not for the good of the boys and girls who need the schools.

Let ladies be on guard. They should make politics better and not worse.

LANDS IN TIMBER— Grow in Lumber Value.

Population growing more. Timber lands growing less. Lumber prices going skyward. What will the answer be a score of years anead?

You say something will take the place of wood. Quite true, in a sense. But the farm that has good timber trees 20 years from now can name any price and get it.

Our suggestion is to plant a tree and then plant 10,000 more. Some day they will bless somebody.

MOVING DEAD BONES— Sparing the Stones.

Where the great Shakespeare is buried in England the passerby may read this legend:

"Blest be the man that spares these stones,
And cursed be he that moves these bones."

The chances are that William will be let alone. Many folks do open graves and remove remains of friends and relatives to some more suitable burial place.

Just now the public has read of the transfer of the bones of James Oglethorpe from England to Georgia, United States.

James was the founder of the Cracker state. He laid his plans to do this in 1732, the same year that George Washington was born. It was the last of the 13 colonies to be given birth.

England gave consent to the removal of the bones of this man to this country. This is unusual.

The remains of Oglethorpe were taken from the family burial lot and shipped across the Atlantic ocean, 190 years after he made his first trip to this country.

He will be reburied on the campus of the University of Georgia. We are not sure that James would agree to this transfer of his bones if he could have a voice.

He was governor of Georgia. If he had wanted to be buried in this land he could have so requested and his wish would have been the law. The patriotic Georgia folks will make his tomb a shrine.

MILL TO GRIND— Pays Way in Winter.

Yes, a feed grinder pays the farmer who has live stock in Winter. In our younger days we used to fill up the hopper with corn, cob and all, and drive the horses around and around.

We would do this before going to school in the morning. Only a few farmers in our neighborhood ground feed in those days. Many do so now. The mill is different. The power is different. Gasoline is now one of the kings on the farm.

Get a grinder. Charge your neighbors a toll if they use it. It may be some distance to a mill. If so, you may think it too much trouble to grind your oats, corn or other grain. Get the mill.

If the horse is old, his teeth may be a little worn. Hogs, dairy cows and other live stock seem to do better if feed is ground and sometimes cooked. If the grinder is under roof you can make wages on a rainy day. Some farmers grind at night or while doing chores.

TENNESSEE STATE FAIR— Record-Breaker This Year.

Down in Tennessee our old-time friend, Colonel J. W. Russwurm, has charge of the state fair. We note in the news reports that he pitched a ringer and a record-breaker this year.

It seems that the educational value, the entertainment features, the quality of live stock and other exhibits were above the average this year over other years. This is as it should be.

Tennessee is a great commonwealth. It has given three presidents to the United States. Colonel Russwurm is an experienced pilot of state fairs. He umpires the game without getting excited or angry. We have visited his fair. It is well worth while.

Most of the state fairs were a success this year.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES— Let's Have More of It.

Uncle Sam is cutting down expenses. We can hardly feel or see this reduction, but figures handed out at Washington say that taxes and expenses are going down. Thank Heaven. We hope 'tis true.

During war time expenses climbed high. It took four dollars to do what one dollar used to do. We increased the pay roll jobs by the thousands. Some of these job holders have been fired. Others ought to be fired and given a chance to work for a living.

It is no favor to man or woman to put them on the government payroll. He and she will always want to stay there. A job with Uncle Sam has spoiled many a good person who might have climbed high and made some money if they had a position where they would have had to work for a living.

Looks like President Coolidge was taking hold of the reins and levers of government in the right way. We believe that he is going to reduce taxes and expenses in a way that we can see and feel it and not just on paper to talk about.

A lot of old-timers in Washington are guessing on Coolidge. They are afraid that he is going to make good with the people and give a square deal to the public. Can Cal Cut Costs? Here's hoping. So far Cal is going good.

HIGH FREIGHT RATES— Caused by High Taxes.

High freight rates cause a big kick. Especially do farmers rail at railway rates. The far west farmer blames much of his grief to excessive charges made by railroads to carry western wheat and meat to eastern markets.

The railroads answer the kicks by saying:

First—Tax rates are too high.

Second—Motor trucks and passenger busses are robbing us of business and reducing our income.

Railway men point to the fact that farmers pay more tax than they make in profits. The railways say taxes hit them the same way.

Railways say that they are taxed to build highways that cost more per mile than their railways cost to build. Then these highways are used to carry millions of tons of freight and thousands of passengers which railways ought to carry.

Railways say that taxes increase and their incomes decrease. What are we going to do about it?

At the present time the trucks and busses pay very little toward building our high cost roads. They do the most damage. They repay in dollars only a small portion of the cost to repair the damage they do.

Yet we must have trainsportation. We will use the highways. We can not do without the railroads. What is the answer?

THE POOR SPELLER— New York Lady Talks.

M. M. C., York state, writes a letter to Rural Welfare editor, in reference to our short story about a 12-year-old girl being a bad speller.

The New York lady who writes to us naturally takes the side of the girl and thinks that she may not have had a chance to learn to spell, and that neither she nor her mother are to blame for this defect in education.

We happen to know the 12-year-old girl who wrote a letter to us with many commonplace words misspelled. In fact she has had every advantage that any girl could have.

M. M. C. asks if we know the condition under which this poor speller is living. We do know. She does not have to do any work outside the home to earn money. Her mother does not take in washing. Her father makes a good salary.

It is just a plain case of poor teaching and lack of scholarship on the part of the teacher and neglect of attention of the parents. We, too, are in sympathy with those homes where conditions make it hard for the children to stay in school and get the full benefit of what a school ought to give to pupils.

GREASE THE WAGON— Cure Axle Squeak.

Axle grease is a good investment. It saves the wagon. Too many wagon owners neglect to grease the wagon as often as they should.

In the old days the way to do it was to get a fence rail or scantling to put under the axle, lift up, then prop up with a brace.

Some do it that way yet. Many have the lifting jack to raise the corner of the wagon while the wheel is taken off and the grease applied. Some have wagons which can be oiled or greased without taking the wheels off.

The old way was to use lard or tallow. Axle grease has been so well advertised and used that not many use the home-made grease now.

Axle grease cost is small. Rightly used it will help to make a farm wagon last almost a life-time. Cure the squeak.

As a rule, axle grease used on trees to keep away rabbits will do more damage to the trees than the rabbits

Lime-sulphur wash is safer and surer. Use it often if necessary.

VIRGINIA ROAD LAW— Stop-Look-Listen.

The sign at the railroad crossing in the state of Virginia is no joke. The sign says: "Stop—Look—Listen." This is the law as well as a sign.

Every motor or horse-drawn vehicle is required to come to a stop before crossing a railroad. Street cars and interurban electric trains and motor busses have to stop, look and listen in nearly every state.

The result of this law and obedience to it has reduced the number of accidents and death total. In fact there is no reason why there should ever be any railroad crossing accidents if this law is obeyed.

Other states would do well to enact such a law and then see that the law is observed by all drivers. Some states may have such a law, but no attention is paid to it. The result is a big death toll.

WINS IN LONG RUN— The Old Farm Wears.

Rural welfare editor received an invitation to deliver an address in a town that was celebrating its fiftieth anniversary and also the fiftieth year since the railroad was laid.

The town began when the railroad came. Thirty years ago this town had a big oil and gas boom. Big glass factories came. The town grew at a rapid pace. Investors thought it was destined to be a city.

They were mistaken. After 20 years the boom had faded. The town quit growing and began shrinking. The oil wells went dry. The gas was exhausted. The big factories moved away.

Today agriculture again holds sway. It is strictly a farming community once more. The grange and farm organizations furnish most of the entertainment for the community.

Here again is evidence that farming is the oldest and safest business in which man can engage. When a lot of booms have died the old farm will still be growing the meal ticket for human hosts.

RURAL DELIVERY— Hit Some Small Towns.

When Uncle Sam took the post-office away from some of our small towns the town and the small store were hit below the belt.

The rural free delivery is hailed as a great service and even a blessing by the farmers. How many towns have well-nigh faded away since the rural mail carrier started on his rounds?

The small town is of service to a community. Some will say that the small town is a nest where more or less mischief hatches out. To some extent that's true. But the small town is a community center.

The country bank in the small town is a big convenience. The churches in the country and small towns have been shrinking since the R. F. D. service came along.

Take a look around and see if you do not find communities shrinking where the country postoffice used to be.

Be it so. We are never going back to the old ways or to the old days. We seem to like the new order of things. We may be unmindful of what the new conditions may bring to our children and grandchildren.

Let Uncle Sam and the American eagle soar high and onward.

THROUGH WINTER TIME— Keep Vegetables Fresh.

Can we keep vegetables through the Winter as well as we keep meat through the seasons?

We like the fresh and sappy apple in Winter time. We have learned that there is good health in all kinds of vegetables and more so if we can keep them plump and fresh until used.

How can we do it? In granddad days a lot of storing in cellars or in the old apple or potato hole was done. Of course our readers know how cabbage is buried and kept like new.

No doubt nine farmers out of ten know how to store their Winter vegetable supply. Do they always do it as they ought to do it? If they had to pay the fat price at the grocery store during the Winter and Spring months they would do it and do it the right way.

Cellars with furnaces are not good storage places for vegetable or fruit. Better use barrels, put in a well drained place, with a foot or more of straw over them and then cover with enough dirt to guard against freezing.

Do not put all the soil on at once. Increase the depth of this soil coat as colder weather comes. This will give a coolness to your barrel storage that will keep your goods new.

Better keep onions in a very dry place. Keep cool. Sweet potatoes, pumpkins and squashes will do better in dry places. Some folks suspend pumpkins and squashes from the ceiling or rafters.

Now is the time to think these matters over and then not neglect your duty as you know it should be done.

HIRED MAN— In Winter Time.

Many a farm needs a hired man the year through. Many farmers do not have a good and reliable hired man because there is sometimes a hitch about the Winter season's work and pay.

Of course the farmer does not want to pay wages that he can avoid. On the other hand, how much risk can he take on having poor help when he needs it in the busy season?

Big shop and factory owners are doing things now for their employes that they would never have dreamed of doing 10 and 20 years ago, in the way of comfort, health and convenience. They find it is a good investment to do so.

The farmer must be as good a business man as any other man in any other line of business. Take care of the hired man in Winter times as best you can. It will pay. Do it now.

SELL THE FARM—NO— It's Good Time to Buy.

When a lot of folks want to sell it is a good time for a few folks to buy. This is an ancient rule of good business men.

Just now a lot of farmers want to sell farms. They have been selling. They have had the blues and the glooms.

Many farms for sale has made the price go down. As sure as low tides bring high tides so will the present low prices of land go higher. Time will tell the story.

In many instances land prices were too high. This brought the sure reaction. Prices had to go down. The rule always works. Extremes are the fashion. Day brings dark and dark brings day.

As a pure business matter it is a better investment to buy some of these farms, selling at low prices, than it is to be selling them.

Think it over. Keep the farm you have if you can. Buy another. Do it now. The bottom has been reached.

GET OFF THE ROAD— Pennsylvania Law.

The state of Pennsylvania has a good law. It provides that any vehicle driven on the public highway must get off the pavement part of the road if the vehicle stops in the highway.

This means that no road hog can clog up the road and compel the passing vehicles to get off the pavement to pass or go around.

Those who are on the move have the right of way on the roads of the Keystone state. There is a penalty for disregard of this law.

The law should be obeyed. As traffic increases the must be more rigid rules and laws made and enforced. A single auto or truck must not be an inconvenience to many others who have rights on the road, the welfare of the majority still paramount in this western world?

Peeping Behind Curtain.

Nobody can travel as far as I have traveled since the beginning of the war, and meet as many men of diverse positions, without having glimpses behind the curtain of history—glimpses that may not discreetly be told in print. Actors in the events talk about them of an evening; after dinner, under the rose. One hears tales of battles lost and of mad and futile enterprises undertaken by whole armies, simply because the men in responsible command had drowned their judgment in drink. A startling book could be written of major tragedies of the war, costing many thousands of lives directly traceable to muddled minds created by whisky and soda.

A high staff officer, after relating to me the real reason for one of the apparently inexplicable allied defeats of the war, in which he was a participant, commented sagely, "Of course, it seems very easy to win victories after one has put away half a dozen whiskies and sodas. So orders are given in the evening that never would be considered at 10 o'clock in the morning." That officer, I may add, as evidence that he was not a temperance pleader, but a mere narrator of facts, held in his hand a glass of whisky and soda while he talked!

One may look in almost any direction for incidents to substantiate this officer's theory. A few weeks ago I rode on a British ship in the Mediterranean, with a veteran captain whose guest I had been on a transport during the war, my sailing was delayed for this trip because he had just run our ship on the famous rock in the harbor of Rhodes. This rock has been charted for centuries, and my friend had sailed in and out of the Rhodes harbor for more than 25 years; yet this time he piled up the boat on the rock, by what he called "an error of judgment." All of us who know him understand the explanation of the "error of judgment." Now the captain is without a ship; one of the countless economic wrecks caused by rum.

New World Issue.

Wherever a traveler goes in the world he finds the American prohibition law being discussed. Foreign papers are full of it. An American is both amused and indignant at the fantastic and open propaganda concerning prohibition that appears in the overseas press. I have heard it said more than once that one may read more about the "failure" of American prohibition in the British press than in the American newspapers.

The explanation of this lies not alone in the power of the British distilling and brewing interests; but rather in economic causes. Thinking men realize that the modern world cannot exist half drunk and half sober; half wet and half dry. As one discerning Englishman said to me, sipping his whisky and soda while he talked: "If America makes a go of prohibition, in even one generation, or, at the most, two, she will own the world. By mere economic efficiency she will wipe out Europe's manufactures and trade. Everybody knows now that a drinking nation cannot compete with a sober nation." That gentleman reasoned that, from his standpoint, it was desirable for American prohibition to fail; whereas, in larger view, he should have seen that it is important for Europe to advance to the new conceptions of social well-being which have put the workingmen of Canada and the United States at the head of the world.

I found in Great Britain that many responsible and thoughtful men are restive under the stigma that is being applied to Great Britain as "the boot-legging nation." The vast profits made by a few men in the unneighborly practice of violating America's prohibition law are no offset for the impairment of good will between the two countries which this practice is causing

Better than do Americans, intelligent Britons understand that the nations of Europe are on the brink of a crash worse than anything modern history has ever seen. Also they know that the essential solidarity which really exists, despite the blunders of politicians and traders and military men, between the bulk of the British people and the bulk of the American people, is the one most hopeful force remaining for the preservation of civilization. This asset is so precious that no lover of humanity and of peace wants to see it dissolved in whisky.

Broad Basis for Big Subject.

As this lesson implies the whole question of a sober world rests on religion. Christianity nowadays has the courage to envisage a universal social order that is no longer in bondage to war on strong drink. It takes its stand firmly upon the Christian principle that the welfare of all the people is the supreme consideration. It puts the happiness and the strength of the state in the scales over against the personal taste and desires of a multitude of individuals; and when the former completely outweighs the latter it says that the larger must take precedence of the smaller. The Christian principle is to sacrifice an immediate physical satisfaction for a larger spiritual gain. After all, for every man who is interested in buying booze there are five men who are interested in raising boys.

If our minds were fuller of mansize interests we should not let this comparative trifle of desire for drink take first place. For the liquor question has only two sides, when stripped of all incidentals; one side represents the relatively small matter of personal appetite; the other side stands for the social betterment of mankind. Is it better that the man who wants a drink shall have it when he wants it and as he wants it, or is it better that the health and social well-being of the community at large be caonserved? The Christian teaching is that the individual should deny himself of even that which is legitimate and right for the sake of his brother.

Shifts Attack

A new method of attack on the cotton boll beevil now is experimented in by government chemists. An attempt is to be made to find out whether any odor from the cotton plant attracts the weevil and just what it is. It is then hoped to duplicate the odor in the laboratory and lure the insect to its doom with poisoned bait.

CRUSADING FOR DRY WORLD

The International Sunday School Lesson for Nov. 4 Is: "World-Wide Prohibition; World's Temperance Sunday." Psalms 101:5-8; Proverbs 23:29-35.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

ONE who is travelling in the Old World is perhaps best qualified to write upon this lesson, which has been assigned for use in all the Sunday schools of the world. The overseas aspect of prohibition is in some respects the most interesting and important side of the question.

Does it seem strange that this prohibition issue should be officially designated for study in the Sunday schools? There is nothing new about the practice. For a generation the Sunday school movement included a quarterly temperance lesson; and World's Temperance Sunday is always observed by the churches in the first week in November. Anybody who has looked beneath the surface of the prohibition movement knows that this systematic indoctrination of the youth of the United States and Canada with temperance teaching, is probably the greatest single factor in the creation of prohibition sentiment. While the saloon slept, in fancied security, the Sunday school was laying the powder train that was destined to destroy it as an institution.

Equally clear, to an informed observer, is the fact that it is from the Sunday schools and the churches that the moral sentiment is derived which will keep prohibition laws in the American constitution and on the statute books of states and provinces. Moreover, the simple existence of this universally observed "World's Temperance Sunday" is a tremendous engine of propaganda. For when the mind of the church folk is once really made up upon any public question, then that question is settled. Thank God, the Christian conscience, when awake and functioning, still dominates this western world.

Case in a Nutshell.

Before telling the tale of how the Old World regards American prohibition, let us first try to get a grip of the real issue. Platform and press are filled with loud clamor about "personal liberty," which is not the question at all. It was not for the sake of curbing anybody's personal liberty, by depriving any man of legitimate social pleasure, that the prohibition amendment to the constitution of the United States was adopted. Any calm observer may see clearly the facts in the case. They apply to most of the United States and most of Canada.

Gradually, through the course of years, and in the face of shameless lawlessness by the saloons and the liquor interests generally, there grew up an accelerated conviction that the net effect of the traffic in strong drink upon the public well-being was unquestionably harmful. This belief developed in step with awakening social conscience of the times, which was leading the world out of its old individualism. People generally were learning to think first of the welfare of the whole community; and the United States and Canada passed into an era of social legislation in which the claims of the oppressed, the weak and the helpless became paramount. Child-labor laws, suffrage for women, pure food laws, minimum wage laws, industrial safety laws, forest conservation laws, anti-trust laws, anti-drug laws—all these and others fell within the era in which the prohibition question came to an issue.

In sober, careful deliberation, the vast majority of the people arrived at the conclusion that alcoholic liquors are an enemy to the state and to the common health. The many kinds of harm they do far outweigh the value of the pleasure and profit they give to the persons who use or sell them. In this, as in everything else in this modern time, the claims of the whole body of people take precedence of the rights of the individual. It has come to be written in the conscience of the modern world, as well as in the statutes of the civilized state, that no man may exercise his personal privileges to the detriment of the community. That principle is undisputed in the matter of deadly drugs, of contagious diseases, of noisome factories, of right of way for public highways. To apply the same truth to the liquor traffic, which had become the most unsocial and hurtful force in our modern life, was obviously logical. So, with the brand of an offender against society upon his forehead, John Barleycorn was driven out from the protection of the law.

What About Law Breaking?

There, in plain words is the answer to the shallow prater who cries: "Do you mean to say that the law has any right to tell me that I can't take a drink if I want to?" The law does claim that right; just as it claims the analogous right to prevent a man from selling, buying or using habit-forming drugs; or from walking around when afflicted with small-pox. The individual's rights end where the public's welfare begins.

True, despite the law, men do make, sell, buy and drink liquor, and deadly drugs; even as, similarly, ignorant or wilful persons walk abroad spreading the contagion of smallpox to their neighbors. These are relics of reckless individualism and disregard for law; to be dealt with adequately as the social conscience of good citizens adjusts itself to the situation.

Already the sort of men and women who hold civilization steady are expressing alarm over widespread and open violations of the prohibition statutes. They see clearly that all law stands or falls together; that there is no half-way station between obedience to law and open anarchy. Law-observance cannot be safely made elective, so that each citizen may choose which laws he will obey. It is easy to trace the connection between bootlegging and banditry in the United States; between the current disregard of the marriage vows and of the defiance of prohibition laws; between rum running, gun-toting and life-taking. Either a new era of respect for all laws is to come, or else the structure of strength and safety and civilization will go to pieces.

"Abolish the prohibition law, then," promptly rejoins the "wet" advocate. That way leads straight back to the jungle. If laws are to be wiped out because men disobey them, then, plainly, society's second state is worse than its first. This prohibition issue serves an incidental object of highest importance in that it is bringing the United States squarely face to face with the whole vast subject of lawlessness. There is no getting around it; instead, it must be gone through with. Are law and

FRANCE ADVISED TO THINK AGAIN

British Premier Appeals to Poincare to Enlist U. S. in Conference.

The British prime minister, speaking before the 5,000 delegates of the Conservative party convention, sounded a warning to the French premier, M. Poincare, to consider "for himself, for his nation, for us and for the world," thrice before he refused the invitation extended by the British government to the allies to accept American participation in a conference for a settlement of the German reparations question.

Declaring that the position was grave, he considered it inconceivable that anyone could refuse to take advantage of such an opportunity.

At another point in his speech, Premier Baldwin said, with reference to the collection of reparations, that the amount of Germany's payments must be ascertained in the light of her present and future position, and added significantly: "Nor could we contemplate the breaking off of any part of Germany into separate states, for that would at once break the treaty of Versailles."

He then plunged into the question of Germany.

"We have been accused of having no policy," he said. "That all depends on what the people mean by the word policy. We have a definite policy as regards debts, reparations and guarantees, the security of our allies and the fulfillment by Germany of her obligations.

"We know what our policy is. The statesmen on the continent know it, too. But higher than the need of a definite policy is the need of obtaining a common action and carrying that policy into effect."

AUTHOR IN INDIA HAS PEACE PLAN

Urges All Nations to Join in Plan to Observe International Day.

Out of mystic India comes a proposed panacea for world peace.

A common world holiday, writes Dr. Peshoton Scrabjee Goolbai Dubash, author, of Keamari, Karachi, India, in a letter received in New York, is the most easily traversed and "peace can be assured by internationalism."

The international New Year movement, sponsored by Dr. Dubash, has undertaken a world-wide propaganda in favor of the project.

Its object is to encourage the adoption of March 21 as the date on which all nations celebrate "New Year."

"On this day," writes Dr. Dubash, "the sun is in the vernal equinox and it is certainly Nature's New Year day.

Noah Observed Day.

"On this day it is neither bitter Winter nor scorching Summer nor drenching wet monsoon season, and practically all over the world it is a very temperate day comparatively. Besides that, it has not the possibility of causing much jealousy for being an important day of an important nationality, and yet it is one of the oldest New Year's days fixed in ancient Persia, the cradle of the Aryan races, by the great Persian monarch Jamsheed, who is supposed to be either identical with Noah or contemporaneous with him.

"Peace can be assured by increasing internationalism. To make internationalism more than mere philosophy, or economic science, or political axe-grinding, it is necessary that people of different nationalities and even different religions have one common holiday.

"An international language is progressing every day. It is high time we have an international holiday.

Christmas Is Different.

"Even such a day as Christmas is not the same for all Christian people, as you are aware that the Christmas of the Armenian church does not correspond with that of the Roman and other Latin churches.

"If I mistake not some of the other religious holidays of the Russian and Greek churches do not correspond. Even the New Year days of the different people are not the same. The Hindu New Year day is different from the Mohammedan New Year day, and Jew New Year day different from Zoroastrian New Year day."

Royal Match Result of First Sight Love

The engagement of Prince Humbert of Piedmont, heir to the throne of Italy, to Princess Marie Jose of Belgium, which is to be officially announced Nov. 4, is the culmination of a love match of long standing.

In 1916, Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, desirous of placing the little princess—she was then 12 years old—outside the range of airplane raids and big guns continuously shelling La Panne, where the Belgian royal family had their modest war home, took her daughter to Florence.

Queen Elizabeth, accompanied by the princess, spent the 1917 vacation at Venice. There the prince and the princess, met for the first time. It was love at first sight.

When Prince Humbert visited Belgium last year there were many who noted that although the tour was supposed to be officially conducted, the heir to the throne of Italy preferred the company of the princess, now a beautiful young woman, to receptions and listening to addresses by burgomasters.

Woman, 94, Boasts of 250 Descendants

With a cheerful disposition and a good appetite, Mrs. L. R. Littlefield celebrated her 94th birthday at her home in Adamsville, Tenn., the other day, and proudly boasted of her 250 descendants. She has 10 children, 69 grandchildren, 151 great-grandchildren and 20 great-great-grandchildren, and has lived to see five generations of her family hurled into various occupations and activities of life, fighting for supremacy. She attributes her lengthy life to devout religious inclinations and her love for outdoor living.

Only $14.24 Down

Puts this WITTE (Magneto Equipped) On YOUR Place For 90 Days FREE TRIAL

Amazing Throttling Governor Engine burns Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate or Gas. Simple and trouble-proof. The low price includes famous WICO Magneto. Sold DIRECT to YOU at FACTORY PRICE. All sizes—2 to 25 H-P.

FREE—Write today for details of this remarkable free trial offer and wonderful, new, illustrated Engine Book. No obligation. Address

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
2613 Oakland Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.
2613 Empire Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.

LIGHT MAKES PLANTS GROW

Growth by Electricity Results in Blooming Flowers Entire Year.

Scientists announced last week the successful completion of experiments conducted by the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co., in collaboration with Columbia university, which demonstrated that with artificial light they could put flowers and vegetables to sleep and awaken them at will, releasing them from the dominance of the sun.

Hereafter there need be no flower famines on national holidays, such as the reported $2,000,000 shortage in the lily crop last Easter day, the experimenters declared; nor a dearth of hothouse vegetables because of continuous sunless days.

The electric company announced its findings at the conclusion of months of tests in electrically lighted hothouses at Columbia university and at Baldwin, Long Island. There, they assert, they have been able, by using electric lights developing an intensity one-fourth that of the sun's rays, to make flowers bloom at a pre-determined time, and to mature vegetables in from two to three weeks less time than normally transpires between planting and ripening.

The speeding up of vegetable growth is accompanied by installation of "overtime" in the hothouses. The plants are permitted to sleep for an hour after sundown, as the experimenters described it. They get an hour's repose; then the electrics are turned on, and the flowers absorb the artificial light and heat as greedily as they do the sun's rays.

For five hours this process of enforced growth goes on, when the lights are dimmed and the plants permitted to snatch a bit of rest before the sun comes out to start them working again.

Carnations, lilies, poppies, dahlias, asters and roses respond to this treatment, the scientists declared. If the sun hides for a day or two, the electrics are substituted. Vegetables, they say, can be transplanted from the seed weeks before the sun attains sufficient warmth to keep them alive and their maturity is correspondingly early.

Your Glands Wear Out

The True Way to Keep or Regain the Active Vigor of Your Younger Days. Both Physical and Mental Powers Depend Upon the Glands.

SEND THE COUPON FOR FREE TREATMENT.

Genuine Gland Substance is fed to the glands—both men and women—by the Lewis Combined Treatment. Not only fed in Tablets, but also in the form of Suppositories that are directly absorbed into the system.

Build Up Your Glands and You Build Strength and Endurance.

The Lewis Gland Treatment is absolutely original in every particular and nothing like it has ever before been known in medical science.

If you have tried many other forms of medical treatment without relief and have despaired of finding anything helpful, then you are the very one above all others to whom we will most gladly send one of our Demonstration Treatments.

The Lewis Method will positively rebuild and replace worn and wasted gland tissue. It will increase vitality both physical and mental. It will renew strength, especially as to the functioning of the glands. It will increase your endurance and render you less liable to fatigue. It will improve your general health, and in most cases cause a marked improvement in your appearance. Your appetite will increase and you will almost surely gain in weight if you are at present in a "run-down" condition.

It is especially recommended to men for Prostatic troubles. Liver, Kidney and Bladder disorders and Rheumatism, both muscular and joint.

The instructions and suggestions that accompany the Demonstration Treatment will tell you about the Lewis Treatment in much greater detail than is possible in a general announcement.

All our correspondence and all packages sent by us come to you in plain, sealed containers.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Lewis Laboratories,
108 No. Dearborn St.
Dept. 415B, Chicago, Ill.
Please send to me at once one of your Demonstration Treatments.
My age is.....
I wish the treatment for

Male.....

Female.....
(Mark a cross before the one you wish).
(I enclose 10 cts. for postage and packing).

Name .....

Address .....

Town..... State.....

ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer" and Insist!

BAYER

Genuine

Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" have been proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid.....75c

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1923

Europe would like the American eagle better if she could put salt on his tail.

In defying the German dictator the minister of Saxony is acting like a blonde stenographer.

Truth is mighty, if you can find it.

Roosters seem almost human. Most of their crowing is done to make other roosters jealous.

Lima Beane says the reason Europe can't have peace is because every nation over there wants to whip somebody before it gets religion.

Disintegration of Germany would not keep France awake o' nights, like black cats beneath her chamber window.

America is good enough for anybody, but many who try to get in through the immigration bars are not good enough for America.

The first case a world court would have to decide would be Europe vs. America—failure to provide.

Every candidate likes to think his little runabout is the bandwagon.

Henry Ford turned out sixty-nine thousand trucks and cars in one day. No other truck gardener in the country has done as well.

The line of least resistance is always busy.

Prohibition will make greater progress as a man here and there gets over the notion that he is bigger than the Eighteenth amendment.

Man's greatest inhumanity to man is expressed in the thought that the poor have no business to be that way.

It is going to take a lot of argument to persuade Uncle Sam to change his name to Buttinski.

Some folks seem to think the rheumatiz a better weatherman than the weatherman is; in many respects that may be so, but the rheumatiz can't tell which way the wind'll blow.

Germany hasn't had a happy day since she stepped on Belgium's neck and kicked France in the ribs.

Trotzky is reported as having cancer. Your guess is wrong. It isn't near his mouth.

European nations would be pleased to have the United States save them, but they would want it done their way.

There is a growing impression that the dry agent isn't.

"Hell-bent" didn't suggest speed particularly until after the dawn of the motor age.

When officers of the law live up to their oaths the question of prohibition enforcement will be simplified.

Man provides the sweat and the Lord provides the prosperity.

So long as matrimony makes the marrying parson happy and divorce makes the divorce judge sick there is hope of eventual improvement.

Here is a report that a magazine is to be established to serve "the civilized minority." There ain't no such animal.

What becomes of the family tree idea when one girl is a peach and her sister is a crabapple?

Though he did not come over to make speeches, Lloyd George didn't find himself tongue-tied when called upon to say ten thousand words.

When people are too busy to be happy they're happy and don't know it.

Foreign painter says the American women are "beautifully painted dolls." Anyway, he's half right; they're painted."

As Baron Renfrew the Prince of Wales has qualified as a dirt farmer, but as heir to the British throne he probably kept his hands clean and his nails polished.

When a man's wife becomes a mother-in-law he gets over the mother-in-law joke habit.

Every chilled Autumn fly is a 100 per cent nuisance. Don't save him because he appears to be suffering a secret sorrow.

We haven't noticed the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals taking any stand against the theory that man descended from a monkey.

Ed Howe says all men make love in much the same way. We have noticed a similar characteristic among the robins.

Some of the efficiency experts who make rules supposed to bring matrimonial happiness to others haven't enough sense to get married themselves.

Fiction is not true to life because the villain in the story is always caught.

Model husbands are scarce because no male man likes to go to the department store and match a ribbon for his wife.

One reason the politicians think the farmers can be fooled is because Magnus Johnson and Smith W. Brookhart are members of the United States senate.

Girls do not cover their ears to keep out bits of flying gossip.

Miles per gallon isn't everything. Men have been known to go to Kingdom Come on a quart of bootleg booze.

For the sake of old times we wouldn't mind seeing a real bustle or two.

Democracy Not for Everyone

A press association has taken the trouble to count the dictators who have emerged out of this peace that so fantastically mirrors war.

The reckoning involves seven countries, leaving out China, where dictators wax and wane as their ammunition is increased or fails.

Russia revived the fashion of dictatorships. The situation in Turkey was created seemingly for a man bold enough to grasp dictatorial powers and strong enough to hold them. Military failure on the part of Greece led strangely to a military dictatorship. Italy accepted the dictatorship of Mussolini as the promise of a new day. The agrarian government in Bulgaria exercised its authority with a high hand and made possible the army dictatorship, not less high-handed. General Rivera rose in Spain as the product of resentment against governmental corruption and inefficiency. Stresemann in Germany is dictator on the principle that a desperate country will try anything to escape its woes.

The end of the war saw an enormous extension of democracy. These dictatorships seem to indicate the collapse of democracy. They have raised the question whether democracy can endure a supreme emergency and another question whether in this vast ferment which takes in a whole world democracy will not come out discredited, decaying, a system which most of the inhabitants of the globe will consider reactionary.

In none of the countries is there any tradition of democracy. Representative government in Russia was representative only so long as the czar was pleased with the duma. One of the first acts of Lenine and Trotzky was to end all parliamentary activities. Greece has had the opportunity to be republican. She deliberately elected to be monarchial. Democracy as it is understood in America has never been experimented with in Turkey. The same can be said of Bulgaria. Italians and Spaniards have looked to their kings rather than to their parliaments, for guidance. The Stresemann dictatorship is only Hohenzollernism more commanding.

Democracy has had its longest trial in the English-speaking countries. It has reached there its highest development. English-speaking peoples can scarcely conceive of being contented to be ruled and have no say in the ruling, of living happily under a government against whose arbitrary judgment there can be no protest and appeal.

Democracy is in no danger where time has established the habit of democratic thought. It perishes where faith in it is wanting.

The dictatorships are more natural to the people who have turned to them for relief than would be self-government. They have what they want and for what they are fitted.

Spoiling a Private Citizen

Mr. Edison looks sourly upon the political ambitions of his friend, Henry Ford. The presidency, he thinks, would spoil a great manufacturer. He does not say Ford might do worse than that—spoil the presidency.

It is unlikely that Mr. Ford will be impressed by this comment. His presidential bee has fathered a whole hive of presidential bees. Mr. Ford is convinced that he could come very near to introducing the millennium if he but held the reins of government. The Dearborn Independent weekly proclaims that fact. There are people around Mr. Ford who inform him as to his merits. There are people about him who desire to see him run because of the opportunities his running would open up for them. Their influence is infinitely more powerful than would be Mr. Edison's.

A certain amount of doubt is entertained as to Mr. Fork making the race. It is queer why there should be a particle of doubt. The Ford political machine has been set up. The Ford workers are spreading the Ford gospel. Ford propaganda competes with that of the movies for attention. Only the other day Nebraska admirers were empowered to place the name of Ford on their primary ticket.

Our Philippine Burden

The Philippine islands are more distinctly a liability for the United States than they ever have been before.

This is not simply because the islanders, under the stimulation of brawling politicians, are becoming revolutionary. The Philippines are ill placed for protection and, as the world situation is now, the day may be near at hand when these possessions will be far more in need of protection than they are for the right to dismiss the governor-general's minor appointees.

The imperialism of Japan is a matter of inward pressure. The nation is crowded. It has attempted to expand in Korea, but the opportunities for Japanese settlement there are limited. It has aimed to get a foothold in China and has been checked. Under the urgency of Europe and America, Japan has withdrawn from Siberia, though there she might have had the room she needs and have pushed no native population aside. Diplomacy defeats the imperialism of the Japanese government, but it does not remedy the thing which is the cause of Japanese imperialism — overcrowding.

The elaborate defenses of Hawaii are against Japan. The fortification of Guam is for the purpose of meeting any eastward raid from Japan. Our state department made its point about Yap because Yap lies between the American mainland and the Philippines and it was our duty to see that this Japanese possession was not used to our disadvantage.

It is not the United States alone that must guard against Japanese imperialism. Britain perceives that the Japanese may in time look longingly toward India and the East Indies. The costly defenses planned for Singapore are to be English barriers to any such ambition.

Any clash we might have with Japan would mean, first of all, a descent upon the Philippines. It would mean a long and expensive struggle to keep the islands we really do not care to keep and to protect islanders who daily let us know that they want to see the last of American sovereignty. An administration looking far into the future ought to consider any excuse for withdrawing from Manila a good excuse. One dilemma is that the people of the Philippines are not all of the same race and have strong racial antipathies. The inhabitants of Luzon do not get along well with the Moros and yet it is the political class in Luzon that is agitating for independence and hopes to have the government of all the islands. Compromise might solve the problem.

It is of little avail to complain of the want of gratitude in the Philippines. All peoples can subordinate their sense of thankfulness to their desires. The important point is that the Philippines are a liability. We should find some way of getting rid of it.

The Lost Province

Having the enormous resources of the Rhine provinces to fight with and to live by, the German empire entertained the utmost confidence that it could bring the great powers, Russia, France and Britain, to their knees. This was in 1914.

Losing the Rhineland in 1923, the empire ceases to be imperial. Losing the Rhineland, the rest of Germany faces a future as drab as a Balkan state and nearly as unimportant as an African colony. What shall be left of Germany, or what once was Germany, after the last of the Separatist movements will be fortunate if it can make itself another Switzerland. Fate may deliver is over to a new lot of conquerors before the century is ended.

The Rhineland has been described as "the richest jewel in the crown of Prussia." It measures about 200 miles by 90. It contains great deposits of coal and lignite, ores of iron and lead and zinc, smaller quantities of copper and maganese, beds of gypsum. It is coal which gives the province its great industrial power. Because of its command over the sources of energy, the Rhineland has developed the busy cities of Aix-La-Chapelle, Duseldort, Essen and Cologne. The population is about 7,000,000, barely a quarter of it being supported by agriculture. The density of population is in excess of 600 persons to the square mile.

Out of this province has poured goods that sold in every market the world around. Out of it came the guns and shells with which the Germans pounded their enemies, the steel with which the submarines were fashioned and the engines that drove them, the fuel that transported soldiers and their equipment. Into the province in time of peace poured gold. Into it again wealth will come. But the Rhineland may keep its blessings to itself. If the separation is made permanent Berlin must look to poorer districts for governmental revenue. The greatness of Berlin will fade. It will be like a fair land, once well watered, that has come under the blight of aridity.

Only Supplementing Coal

The undeveloped water-power in the United States, it is estimated, represents a waste of energy equal to the energy of 50,000,000 tons of coal annually. We mine about 600,000,000 tons of coal a year. So, in case the available water-power were put to work, we would still have to mine 550,000,000 tons of bituminous and anthracite fuel. The remedy of the coal situation is not the displacement of coal, an idea that is entertained in some quarters. To solve the problem, coal will have to be mined more economically, its by-products must be used more extensively, its transportation must be cut down by the generation of electricity and the manufacture of gas at the place where coal issues from the ground. Hydro-electric power must be thought of as supplementing the energy derived from coal and not as supplanting it.

The Higher Education

The poultry department of the University of Missouri, after careful study, reports that an industrious, conscientious hen will lay, in the coure of a year, nearly four times her weight in eggs. This is important information, the kind that the farmer has been waiting for all these depressing years. Now all he has to do is to raise big hens and by selective breeding finally get them to the size and the impressive weight of cows. The university which can devote twelve hard-working months to researches of this kind justifies the noble architecture of the higher learning, the vast expenditures upon the stadium and the maintenance of a cultured faculty varying the quest of exact knowledge with essays approving bolshevism.

One big trouble with the world is that so many people think jazz is a tune.

The time to pass a speed maniac with absolute safety is when he is in jail.

PEACEFUL SWITZERLAND

How Nation Gained And Lost By War

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER

Copyright, 1923, Carpenter's World Travels.

"Thrift, Thrift, Horatio!"

HAMLET'S cry is the cry of the Swiss, and never has it sounded more loudly. Before the war these people were one of the richest nations of Europe. Every man, women and child, figuratively speaking, had more than $1,100 in his or her jeans. The national wealth equaled more than $5,600 for every family and the country had a tourist trade which brought in more than a hundred million dollars a year. It had a large foreign commerce surpassing that of the United States by more than 200 per cent per capita and it was making money hand over fist. Its national debt was a bagatelle, and the general debt was only one cent for every two dollars of the wealth of the nation. The interest was easily cared for by taxation and the government had an annual surplus.

Then came the war and Switzerland assumed the position of the innocent bystander in the midst of the mob, and as usual she was hit by the bricks. She was surrounded by Italy, Austria, Germany and France and although she did not fight she had to keep an army about her whole border. She had to feed and care for it, and at the same time her citizen soldiers were taken out of the industries. The result was that when the war closed, the Swiss debt had increased 1,600 per cent and the taxes mounted sky-high.

During the war the people made money by supplying the fighters. The farmers added to their savings, and those who invested in stock received 10 per cent. Two hundred of the most important stock companies doubled their incomes and their dividends were doubled as well. The Swiss are natural savers, and they invested their profits in their own securities buying back $100,000,000 owned by outsiders, and at the same time they loaned money at high rates right and left, to their international neighbors.

How Exchange Affects Switzerland.

With the dawning of peace the Swiss thought they had the world by the tail. Their money was good and their credit was better. They slapped their pocketbooks and walked with a strut, and for a time looked down with contempt on the failing currencies of the nations about them. They did so not long. Their investments in Germany, Italy and Austria fell. They found their own good money, strange to say, a curse instead of a blessing. It was worth so much that the nations about could not buy the Swiss golden francs; they had to stop buying Swiss goods and that is the condition today.

While in Germany a few months ago, I heard two stories which illustrate in a small way what has taken place. One relates to a blustering German tourist, who in 1914 was stopping at Zurich. He had a fuss with a waiter who spoke sneeringly of the kaiser, and he thereupon slapped the man in the face. The Swiss waiter brought suit, and as the German had to take his place in the army before the suit could be tried, his lawyer made him give a deposit of 500 francs, then about 400 marks, before he was allowed to depart. The German forgot all about the deposit, but the bank at Zurich has now transferred to his account in Berlin, 7,000,000 marks, an amount which before the war would have been worth $1,750,000. This is as payment for the 500 francs he had deposited, less the 10 francs fine he had to pay for the assault.

The other case is that of a German who went to Switzerland for his vacation in 1916. The franc was then a little above par, and the German asked some of his Swiss friends to lend him 600 francs which he would pay back in marks as soon as conditions were normal. So far he still owes the debt. If he had to pay it now, it would take 8,400,000 marks instead of the 480 marks he expected to pay.

Luxury Industries.

As a result of conditions like this in Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Austria and France, as well as in some other countries in Europe, the Swiss have practically no trade on the continent. They must pay their wages in gold francs, and the nations about cannot afford francs to buy. Moreover, most of the goods made by the Swiss are what are known as luxury products, the purchase of which is now prohibited in many countries by law and by high exchange in almost all. The goods sold largely represent the labor and skill of the Swiss. Switzerland buys raw cotton of the United States, and from it makes the thread for the laces she sells to us. A pound of cotton worth 20 cents may thus become a pound of lace worth $100. She buys a handful of raw steel, a little copper and zinc, and perhaps a nugget of gold as big as a bean. It goes through the hands of her watch maker and it comes out a chronometer worth hundreds of dollars. She turns steel into fine machinery and watch springs. Think of a ton of steel turned into watch springs, and you get some idea of what the Swiss sell.

Today manufactures of this kind are at a discount. The world cannot afford to buy them and the Swiss trade has so fallen off that many of the factories are idle and thousands of the skilled laborers lack work.

Before the war the Swiss had a foreign trade of $96 per capita while the United States had a foreign trade of only $17 per capita. Those are the figures for 1913. At the close of the war in 1919 the Swiss foreign trade was $314 per capita. This was the highest of any nation. The Dutch came next at $267, the Canadians next at $237, and then came the British and the Belgians, with the United States only $107 per capita. The trade now has dropped to below $90 per head and the outlook is dark.

The Tip and the Tourist.

Moreover before the war Switzerland was getting a large sum of money from tourists. The country is the playground of Europe, and the nations have no money to play. The Swiss franc is so high that the Germans who formed more than half of the tourist trade of the past can not afford to enter Switzerland, and the same is true of the Russians, French and Italians. As for the Austrians they have barely enough to keep body and soul together. About one-twenty-fifth of the business of the Swiss is the hotel and travel business. She has tens of millions invested in the hotels and in the past season none of these has been full. She can accommodate at one time more than a third of a million tourists, but from half to two-thirds of the accommodations have been vacant and that largely on account of the rates. I find prices everywhere high. Here at Geneva they charge me $2 for a dinner and $1.60 for lunch, while my room and bath cost me just about $4 a day. Notwithstanding, I have a placard in my room saying:

"The remuneration of the hotel staff for personal service is not included in the bill. In the event that guests do not wish to contribute the amount themselves, the hotel office will be glad to act for them."

Think of paying from $8 to $10 for stopping at a Swiss hotel, and then being asked to hand over the wages of the maid who makes your bed, the boy who blacks your boots and the waiters who hand you the dishes containing food at high prices. I am told that there are some exceptions, but this notice regarding tips, which is signed by the Swiss Hotel Proprietors association, is hung up in almost every hotel. It makes one feel like the Texas tourist, who having been held up for fees all over Europe, entered a Liverpool hotel washroom just before leaving for the United States. He started to wash his hands when over the spigot he saw these words:

"Please tip the basin!"

"I'll be hanged if I will," said he. "I'll go dirty first!" And he left.

How Voltaire Raised the Dead.

This thrift among the Swiss is proverbial. It permeates all classes. The nation leads all others in its savings accounts. In a population of less than 4,000,000, Switzerland has 2,600,000 savings bank depositors and the total sum they now have in the banks amounts to almost one-half billion dollars.

The canton of Geneva stands at the head as to the number of depositors and the amounts of savings and the Genevese care so much for the pennies that a savings account may be opened with a deposit as low as four cents. I am told that deposits of less than one franc are often put in by the grown-ups, and that the children paste postage stamps in books and send them in to be credited.

This saving sense among the Genevese has always been famous. I think it was Voltaire who writes of a woman who fell into the lake and was drowned. She was taken out apparently lifeless. They moved her arms back and forth, but her heart did not beat. A mirror was placed on her lips and no sign of vapor appeared. Her pulse did not throb and her flesh was stone cold. They were about to put her into a coffin when Voltaire, who stood by, asked as to her nationality. He was told she was a Genevese.

"Ah," said he, "Wait a moment. I am sure I can bring her to life."

And thereupon he took a five franc piece out of his pocket and laid it in her open palm. The fingers came to with a jerk and the silver was tight in her fist. The woman straightway sat up and put the coin in her pocket. I cannot vouch for the truth of this story but I should hate to risk a $20 gold piece that way today.

Aprons and Patches.

The thrift of the Swiss is everywhere evident. This is the land of the apron and the patched pantaloon. Neither man nor woman is ashamed of his work or his working clothes. Every laborer has on his blue jeans and every woman clerk has a nightgown-like slip of white cotton which covers her dress from the neck to the shoe tops. The porters and baggage men of the railroads, the street cleaners, the grocers, the butchers, the bakers and candlestick makers, all have something on to protect their good clothes.

The mechanics and machinists wear aprons while at their trades and every school boy and school girl has a loose black overdress, which buttons tight round the throat and catches the ink spots. Everyone seems to dress simply. There is no ostentation. You cannot tell whether a man is rich by what he has on and there is practically no paint and powder to be seen on the faces of the women walking the street. I am told that Geneva is the city of the rich and that there are hundreds of families who live on incomes from their investments. They have beautiful villas and their homes are wonders of comfort and beauty but there is no display, and the people are democratic both in manner and dress. This is so all over Switzerland.

It is especially striking to one fresh from the mad spree of extravagant spending going on in America. We seem to have embarked on a career of national extravagance. We are living beyond our means, buying all sorts of things from clothes to automobiles on the installment plan and, although we hardly know it, are getting in debt up to our eyes. The Swiss have always based their living on national thrift. They make money and save it. The peasant believes in standing on his own feet and he thinks himself as good as his neighbor. His home may be a hole in the mountains but he acts upon his own judgment.

What Switzerland Is.

The truth is the Swiss have to be sane. Were they otherwise they could not exist as a nation. Their wealth is one of the wonders of social and political economy. Stop a moment and take a look at the country and people. Just what is Switzerland? And who are the Swiss?

As to the first, take a seat in the airplane of your imagination and rise to the height of Mont Blanc. Start there on the border of France and fly eastward to the new boundary of Austria. The distance is not as far as from New York to Boston and you have covered the country. Now fly to the northwest to Basel on the borders of Germany and go direct south to the borders of Italy. If you speed the machine you can make that trip in an hour and 12 minutes.

Looking down from the airplane, the land reminds one of what one of the sailors of the days of Columbus said to the king of Spain in describing the island of Santo Domingo. He took up a sheet of note paper, squeezed it in his fist and threw it, misshaped and wrinkled, down on the table. "Your Majesty, Santo Domingo is like that." That would be a good description of Switzerland as seen from the air. The land is all hills and hollows, with snow-capped peaks, with many gorges and canyons, with here and there a plateau and wide valley.

Nevertheless the Swiss have made the Alps bloom like a garden. A large part of the country is still covered with forests as carefully cared for as the trees on your lawn. Another large part is pasture from which the stones have been picked so that the sweet grass grows among the large rocks and on farther down in the foothills and valleys are thousands of small farms and vineyards, about one-third of the land is in cultivation.

The Alps are here in two ranges with a stretch of tableland running between the Juras and the higher Alps from Geneva to Lake Constance. This strip comprises about one-fifth of the country. It has a bed of rich soil and it is intensively cultivated. It is the backbone of Swiss agriculture, and the chief industrial and financial center. It has most of the cities and hundreds of villages. The whole country is one of villages, and there are but few large centers. The four largest municipalities are Zurich and Basel at the north, Bern in the center and Geneva at the west. But these four towns bunched together have not half as many people as Detroit, and they equal only two-thirds the inhabitants of Boston. The whole country is not quite twice as large as Massachusets and its total population numbers about the same as Chicago.

Who Are the Swiss?

And now who are the people that inhabit this wonderful country? Like the Americans they are a polyglot nation and that means a strong one. They are the result of intermarriages more or less frequent of the Germans, the French and the Italians. And I may say that they have the best elements of the three great nations from which they come. The country is bounded by Germany on the north and east, Italy on the south and France on the west. The people come of these three stocks. Here in Geneva, on the edge of France, the most common language is French. On the north and east everyone speaks German, and over the divide in the Italian section, the common tongue is that of Italy. Most of the people can speak French and German and many Italian as well. French, German or Italian may be used in addressing the parliament, and all public documents are issued in the three tongues. One sees French and German signs over the stores, and there are newspapers in all of the languages.

The people are well educated. Everybody can read and does read. There are schools everywhere and all kinds of schools. The nation is known for its high educational qualifications and students come here from all over the world to attend the universities and also to teach their children German and French.

The Swiss is noted for his common sense and cool-headedness. He discusses public matters with his neighbors and he is not afraid of a new thing. He votes for the old however until he is sure just what the new is. For this reason there is no danger of the nation going Bolshevik, although the Socialists are growing in numbers.

We pride ourselves on being the great republican nation of the world. The Swiss had established the independence of some of their cantons more than 500 years before our republic was started. It was 200 years before Columbus was born that William Tell shot the apple off the head of his boy, but had he killed him he had a second arrow ready for the heart of Gessler, his oppressor. Some of the authorities say that is not true but many of them doubt even the Bible. At any rate it was just about that time, along somewhere in the thirteen hundreds, that a thousand or so Swiss defeated an Austrian army of ten times their number and thereupon established a republican government in three important Swiss cantons.

Today the equality of the people is absolute, and they are the most democratic and independent in Europe. They have carried republicanism further along than we have, and have ironed out many of the troubles with which we are dealing. As far as I can learn there is no graft and no pork barrel, and the Swiss parliament is more respected than ours. The people keep track of public affairs and everyone goes to the polls. The parliament is chosen from all classes but most of the members are of moderate means and of simple life. As to just how the country is governed, I may write in the future.

Carrying Home Fuel

Copyright, Carpenter's World Travels.

THIS Swiss mountain woman gets her fuel from the dead twigs and roots of the forest, which in that country are as clean and well cared for as an American lawn.

ABE MARTIN

Another home was wrecked yesterday — this time by dynamite.

Th' pick is mightier than th' pen.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

The Safety Poet

SOME poets sing of roses red, of pansies growing in a bed, of buds that into blossoms burst, but still I sing of Safety First. Some bards stand up for fabled gods, for satyrs, nymphs and other frauds; but, having primed myself with wurst, I tune my harp to Safety First. If I by singing can persuade some reckless youth or giddy maid to give a thought to others' rights when scorching up the pike o' nights, methinks 'twill cut but little grass if I let crimson roses pass. If I by simple, homely runes can check the gait of speeding loons, and thus the undertaker rob, and save the coroner a job, my efforts you will not deride. if I let fragrant lilies slide. Oh, there are tons and tons of song that will endure through ages long; if you are suffering for pomes turned out by great and lofty domes, you'll find a million on the shelves; roll up your sleeves and help yourselves. But few of all the soaring odes discuss the traffic on the roads. No Milton warns the flying kids against the speedy car that skids. No Shakespeare plies a savage goad upon the skate who hogs the road. Such bards in grandeur were immersed; they gave no heed to Safety First.

Copyright, 1923, George Matthew Adams.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

The Important Baby

What is business and what is trade
To the smiling wish of a little girl
And the roguish eyes of a little maid
And her dimpled cheek and her teeth of pearl?
And what has the wisest of books to say
That cannot wait when she wants to play?

What is this duty men talk about
And face so somberly day by day,
That should order a baby out
Or start a frown where a smile should stay?
What's more important in life than this,
A baby's trust and a baby's kiss?

What is the goal that is urging me
Faster and faster the hill to climb?
Is the little fortune or fame to be
Worth all my thought and all my time?
Shall I not be blessed by my baby's smile
Though I fail to travel the longer mile?

The songs unsung and the tasks undone
And the books unread, I shall not regret.
These arms have cherished a little one,
These eyes have danced and are dancing yet,
For what matters more under Heaven above
Than a baby's smile and a baby's love?

(Copyright, 1923, by Edgar A. Guest)

VARIETIES

Much yellow silk is now raised in Japan.

Whales are never seen in the gulf stream.

Imitation ivory is made from the tagua nut.

Henry Ford made his first motor car in 1892.

The Jewish population of Europe is about 9,000,000.

In 1919 Canada's population was 2.24 a square mile.

Japanese cows, while good for beef, give little milk.

The occupation of West Point as a military post took place June 20, 1778.

In extent of territory, Mexico ranks fifth on the western hemisphere.

There are 24 clock and watch factories in the Black Forest of Germany.

A dime bank has been arranged in the rear cover of a savings bank book.

There are about 2,629,276 persons of Canadian origin in the United States.

Machines are now in use which make cigarettes at the rate of 50,000 an hour.

There are nearly 100,000 inhabitants on the slopes and skirts of Vesuvius.

Rudyard Kipling as a schoolboy was regarded as dull and lazy by his teachers.

A mechanically operated bread slicer, driven by motor, has been invented.

United States navy submarines now carry small seaplanes for scouting work.

Chauncey M. Depew is believed to have delivered more public addresses than any other man now living.

The United States, with only one-sixteenth of the world's population, has one-sixth of the world's live stock.

A museum of voices is being conducted in Berlin, wherein all the languages known will be kept on record.

The first meerschaum pipe was made 200 years ago by a Hungarian shoemaker, who was a clever wood carver.

Revenues from the New Zealand state forests pay all the expenses of the forest administration and research.

Enough milk is produced in the United States in a year to give each person in the country about 900 pounds.

King George is said to be one of the finest shots in England and his horsemanship is second only to his shooting.

Catching rats, killing the females and turning the males loose will help rid you of the pest, as the males kill the young.

North America with one-twelfth of the world's inhabitants uses close to half of all the timber consumed in the world.

Automatic train control apparatus is about to be installed on 110 miles of track between Camden and Atlantic City at a cost of about $500,000.

British-born people living in New York state have a shorter life span by about three years than people from the same stock living in England and Wales.

Forecasts of wheat production this year in 16 countries of the northern hemisphere is about 1,878,000,000 bushels compared to 1,754,000,000 bushels last year.

The first state-owned public forest in the yellow-pine belt of the South was recently acquired by Louisiana through the purchase of a 2,000-acre tract of timberland.

A hospital has been built at Fort de Barros, the northernmost part of Alaska, in order to bring the benefits of medical science to the Eskimos of that Arctic region.

The greatest recorded rainfall catch in the Hawaiian islands for the year 1922 was 452 inches on the summit of Mount Waialeale, Kauai, an elevation of 5,075 feet.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England is conducting experiments with pits dug in the ground for the storage of fodder as a substitute for the more expensive tower silos.

The United States public health service was organized 125 years ago under the name of the Marine Hospital service for the medical and surgical care of merchant seamen.

In Palestine the swallows are allowed the freedom not only of the houses and living rooms, but of the mosques and sacred tombs, where they build their nests and rear their young.

Only three women can lay claim to being rulers in their own right. They are Wilhelmina, queen of the Netherlands; Charlotte, grand duchess of Luxemberg, and Walzeru Zauditu, empress of Abyssinia.

One of the most interesting natural wonders in central Pennsylvania is the Huntington county ice mine which affords a convenient place for outing parties on a nearby hot ground to cool beverages.

Poisoning rats as a measure to prevent plague is said to be dangerous because as long as the fleas stay on the rats they are not dangerous but when the rat dies they leave his body for another warm-blooded host.

A rickety old table in a restaurant at Auvergne, France, was found broken up for firewood when it rolled piles of gold. It was found that in the legs had been hidden 122 gold coins bearing the effigy of Louis XVI.

In a case of assault, under the laws of Mexico, the amount of the fine or the form of punishment is fixed by the number of days the victim spends in hospital or under medical supervision. If the period exceeds six whole weeks the fine is doubled.

At intervals a steamer leaves London, en route to a port on the east coast of Africa, with a cargo of old theatrical costumes. The costumes are imported by traders, who are found all over Africa, and are sold by them to tribes in the interior, the medium of exchange being cattle, curios and animal skins.

Twenty miles of pearl oyster beds that will begin to yield in 1926 have been discovered in the gulf of Manaar. Government officials in India predict the largest pearl fisheries of any will develop. The new beds are directly opposite the ancient fisheries of Ceylon exploited by the Greeks and Romans.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

BE USEFUL

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

"There is no use of me voting. They won't count anyway."

"What's the use in taking an active part in our club. A clique runs it to suit themselves."

How often we hear these thoughts expressed by many individuals! Perhaps they are speaking the truth. Misguided souls. On the other hand they are just expressing their being lazy and uninterested in matters concerning the welfare of the organization, city, state or nation.

Whenever we hear a person charge that a clique is running the club, whether the person is referring to a fraternal, the opinion of some disgruntled member, or else an excuse for inactivity. Of course there are cliques in clubs, but in the large majority of cases they are cliques themselves. Every organization has its workers and its drones. The latter just belong for the sake of belonging to something.

These are not in attendance at meetings and then if something is suggested that doesn't meet with their approval immediately it is charged that a clique runs the club. They look with suspicion upon the energetic person who devotes much time in making the club successful and whisper that the industrious one is getting something out of the work for his personal benefit or else he belongs to a clique.

There would be no clubs or any other organization if a group of the members didn't take things enough to heart to work hard for the interests of the organization. They devote their leisure time to helping make things go, to put across successful ventures and often all the reward they receive is to hear someone charge that they belong to a clique.

In most organizations the clique of workers is not a closed corporation. It is open to any member. All he has to do is to express his opinion and to show an inclination to do something besides sit still and keep silent. If you wish to criticize speak out in meeting and don't sit there like a dummy and then, after a question has been decided, give vent to a flood of criticism that does no good after it is all over.

Of course, in some organizations a selfish clique sometimes does obtain control and proceed to use the club for its own advantage. But don't complain bitterly to others about it and do nothing. Object to such tactics and object long and strenuously. Others will take courage then, and soon the clique will find that it has to change its tactics and let you and the others have a voice in matters, and when it does that ends the selfish clique, provided you are sincere and do not wish to fall in with them to promote your own interests.

The same applies to voting. All men and women citizens over the age of 21 have the right to vote. But few use this right compared to the number who possess the right. The non-voters are often too lazy to go to the polls or too inert mentally to study the election issues in order to make a rational choice. So they stay at home on election day and let their neighbors and friends vote. Then, if the election doesn't suit them, they begin to howl long and loudly. They frantically shout that the country or the city or the state is going to the dogs. And while they shout they make no effort to halt its progress dogward.

This is not the right attitude to take. If you think your community is going to the dogs, do something to prevent it. Get out and express your opinions before the election and then go to the polls and vote. When an evil gang obtains control of a community it is because the lazy non-voters won't awaken from their lethargy to throw the gang out of office. They think their votes won't count and forget that there are many non-voters of the same opinion powerful enough to swing any election.

No wonder officeholders sometimes forget the interests of the public. They know their gang will be at the polls on election day and that a large number of the public will stay at home. They feel they can put anything over without running any risk of being thrown out of office because they know so many citizens are citizens in name only.

To be a citizen is not only a privilege but a duty. You rave because the officeholder doesn't perform his duty and then sleep mentally on election day and refuse to perform your duty as a citizen.

Keep still about cliques in government and organizations if you are not going to use the power given you. Help make the minority a majority if you think the majority is wrong. If you can't help, don't criticize, because you haven't the right to be a critic when you fail to perform your duty.

Two Fair Politicians

—Copyright, P. & A. Photos.

ONE of the many English women who are active in politics is the famous Countess of Warwick who has decided to stand as a Labor candidate in the Warwick and Leamington bye election. The countess is a trained speaker and popular. Another brilliant speaker is Lady Callaghan, wife of Sir Arthur Callaghan. She is a noted beauty and recently won many adherents when she stood as the Liberal candidate for Chatham division, Rochester, England. She was Irene Warren before her marriage a short time ago.

Chat With Cousins

"Road Closed. Detour."

This is a common sign to those who are traveling in automobiles. It is also a common sign on the road of life. Many times we find the road to our destination closed and we must go around on a detour before we finally get back on the main road again. The road of life has its obstacles. The way does not lie smooth and even before us. For a time we may chug merrily on straight toward our destination. Then there appears the sign that the road is closed. Some stop and wait for the road to be opened again. Thus valuable time is lost. Others detour and later on get back on the road of life to proceed to their destination. Many become lost on the detour and never return to the road. Their lives are ruined and they blame it on the fact that the road was closed to them temporarily. That is not the right thing to do. If you find your road of life closed, go around the obstacle by detouring. Don't turn back or get lost on the detour. Don't forget your purpose and your destination, but return to the road as soon as possible and continue on your way.

Are there any books in your home, and do you read them if there are? In many homes there are no books. There are floor lamps and phonographs, fine furniture and china, vases, pictures and ornaments, but no books. You hear the words there, "I have no time to read." Reading should come first. Everyone should have time to read. Do your reading and then see whether you have any time for card playing, dancing and theater-going. Other homes have many books, but few of them are read. They stand on the shelves doing nothing but gathering dust. If you have an unused library devote a little time to using it. Instead of letting the books gather dust you can gather information from them. You need the information and they don't need the dust.

Buena E. Davis wants to know our rules about addresses, so we will explain some of our rules. We cannot forward letters to other writers for anyone because we do not file their addresses, nor can we print addresses in the paper. Neither do we allow religious discussions or appeals for financial aid. The reason for the latter rule is that we have no means of investigating to find out if the case is worthy or not. At one time we printed addresses, but certain persons took advantage of it, so our rule against it was established for the protection of our readers.

Aunt Martha was glad to hear from you, Robert Brewer. You have the right viewpoint.

Do you want to hear a joke?" Kid says, "I donned overalls, cap and blouse and went out to pick cherries. Was in the top of the tree picking and dreaming, when suddenly I heard something snap and found myself going down through the tree at a great speed. Talk about scratches. But oh, you cherry pies!"

Sometimes Aunt Martha receives a letter the writing of which is difficult to decipher. If the cousins will please take care to write letters easy to read it will help your auntie very much. This week we had to throw one away because it was impossible to read it. Maybe the writer could have done so, but not Aunt Martha.

Thanks, John H. W. of Ind., for the poem you sent in answer to a request from a reader. Cousins, John H. says he likes the letters even though the writers are young while he is 84 years old. John H. lived in Ohio for 62 years although he is a native of West Virginia. He says that when he dies he wants to be buried in an Ohio town in a cemetery that overlooks the Ohio river and the West Virginia hills beyond. Aunt Martha cannot recommend any advertising, John H.

POETS' CORNER

The House in the Meadow

BY LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

It stands in a sunny meadow,
The house so mossy and brown,
With its cumbrous old stone chimneys,
And the gray roof sloping down.

The trees fold their green arms round it,
The trees a century old;
And the winds go chanting through them,
And the sunbeams sift their gold.

The cowslips spring in the meadows,
The roses bloom on the hill,
And beside the brook in the pasture
The herds go feeding at will.

Within, in the wide old kitchen,
The old folks sit in the sun,
That creeps through the sheltering woodbine,
Till the day is almost done.

The children grew up and left them,—
They sit in the sun alone,
And the old wife's ears are failing
As she harks to the well-known tone

That won her heart in her girlhood
That has soothed her in many a care,
And praises her now for the brightness,
Her old face used to wear.

She thinks again of her bridal,
How, dressed in her robe of white,
She stood by her gay young lover
In the morning's rosy light.

Oh, the morning is rosy as ever,
But the rose from her cheek has fled,
And the sunshine still is golden,
But it falls on a silvered head.

And the girlhood's dreams, once vanished,
Come back in her Winter time,
Till her feeble pulses tremble
With thrill of Spring-time's prime.

And, looking forth from the window,
She thinks how the trees have grown
Since, clad in her bridal whiteness,
She crossed the old door stone.

Though dimmed her eyes' bright azure,
And dimmed her hair's young gold,
The love in her girlhood plighted
Has never grown dim nor cold.

They sat in peace in the sunshine
Till the day was almost done,
And then, at its close, an angel
Stole over the threshold stone.

He folded their hands together,
He touched their eyelids with balm,
And their last breath floated outward
Like the close of a solemn psalm.

Like a bridal pair they traversed
The unseen, mystical road
That leads to the Beautiful City,
Whose Builder and Maker is God.

Perhaps in that miracle country
They will give her lost youth back,
And the flowers of the vanished Spring-time
Will bloom in the spirit's track.

One draught from the living waters
Shall call back his manhood's prime;
And eternal years shall measure
The love that outlasted time.

But the shapes that they left behind them,
The wrinkles and silver hair,—
Made holy to us by the kisses
The angel had printed there,—

We will hide away 'neath the willows,
When the day is low in the west,
Where the sunbeams cannot find them
Nor the winds disturb their rest;

And we'll suffer no tell-tale tombstone,
With its age and date, to rise
O'er the two who are old no longer
In the Father's house in the skies.

Light of His Home

BY TENNYSON.

Look through mine eyes with thine, true wife,
Round my true heart thine arms entwine;
My other dearer life in life,
Look through my very soul with thine!

Untouched with any shade of years,
May those kind eyes forever dwell!
They have not shed a many tears,
Dear eyes, since first I knew them well.

Yet tears they shed: they had their part
Of sorrow: for when time was ripe,
The still affection of the heart
Became an outward breathing type,

That into stillness passed again,
And left a want unknown before;
Although the loss that brought us pain,
That loss but made us love the more.

With farther lookings on. The kiss,
The woven arms, seem but to be
Weak symbols of the settled bliss,
The comfort, I have found in thee:
But that God bless thee, dear—who wrought
Two spirits to one equal mind—
With blessings beyond hope or thought,
With blessings which no words can find.

Arise, and let us wander forth,
To yon old mill across the woods;
For look, the sunset, south and north,
Winds all the vale in rosy folds,
And fires your narrow casement glass,
Touching the sullen pool below:
On the chalk-hill the bearded grass
Is dry and dewless, let us go.

It Is Not Always May

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

The sun is bright—the air is clear
The darting swallows soar and sing,
And from the stately elms I hear
The bluebird prophesying Spring.

So blue yon winding river flows,
It seems an outlet from the sky,
Where, waiting till the west wind blows,
The freighted clouds at anchor lie.

All things are new—the buds, the leaves,
That gild the elm-tree's nodding crest,
And even the nest beneath the eaves—
There are no birds in last year's nest!

All things rejoice in youth and love,
The fulness of their first delight!
And learn from the soft heavens above,
The melting tenderness of night.

Maiden, that read'st this simple rhyme,
Enjoy thy youth, it will not stay;
Enjoy the fragrance of thy prime,
For oh, it is not always May.

Enjoy the Spring of Love and Youth,
To some good angel leave the rest,
For time will teach thee soon the truth,
There are no birds in last year's nest.

Poems Wanted

Following poems are asked for by readers. Those having them will send directly to Martha Holden "Beautiful Bells," "Near the Old Elm Tree," "Tell Little Sue I'm Gone," "The New York Volunteers," "Indiana," "The Dark-Eyed Sailor," "Give My Love to Nellie," "The Poor Tramp Has to Live," "Nobody Knows and Nobody Cares," "Come Sit by My Side, Little Darling," "Old Dog Tray," "No One to Love," "Two Little Girls in Blue," "The Indian Hunter."

Jimmy's Letters

Dear Cousins:

I got into a lot of trouble on Halloween night. Mamma says that it's the boy in me, but Papa told her that he always thought a woman was at the bottom of all trouble. I I guess at that Papa was right cause a woman was at the bottom of my trouble.

A bunch of kids went out on Halloween night. We went over in the next block and threw some old cabbage against the door of one house when the woman came out and told us to get out of there right away or she'd call the cops. We went back after she went in and threw some more stuff on her porch. A cop did come but we got away before he saw us. It made us kids mad because they didn't want us to have some fun.

So after the cop went away we sneaked around to the same house and found the hose hitched on the faucet. So we took the hose and fastened it so the water went against the front door and then we rang the doorbell and threw something against the door and when the woman came out tearing her hair she got a bunch of water in her face and so did the inside of the house.

But while we was laughing at her a man came up behind and grabbed two of us kids, including me, and dragged us over to the house. The woman recognized who I was and the other kid too and called our mothers to come over. When mine came she told her I was her brat and she could pay for the damage. Mamma got mad at me but madder at the woman for calling me a brat. Mamma said I was no brat and the woman said I was. Mamma then said it was better to be a brat than a thief and the woman wanted to know what she meant. Mamma then told her she thought it was stealing to borrow a kettle and never return it.

The woman told Mamma she'd sue her for slander and Mamma said sue, she was that mad. Papa then came up and asked what the trouble was and Mamma and the woman told him. Papa then tried to quiet the woman with a ten-dollar bill and I guess she thought more of money than her house cause she got quiet and let Mamma and Papa take me home.

Papa then bawled out Mamma for losing her temper and both bawled out me and I had to go to bed and the next morning the woman returned the kettle so all was right except I was the goat.—Jimmy.

BOYS AND GIRLS

There is no man suddenly either excellently good, or extremely bad.—Sir Philip Sidney.

TRUE TO LIFE

Once more I turn my thoughts to you and the big family of which I am a member. And once more it is Autumn — frost time, nutting time, school time. And here and there, as one travels along the highways, he will see the smoke curling up into the heavens from an isolated, desolate schoolhouse out in the woods. Here it is that my future cousins are growing. Soon they will take my pen from me and write cheery letters for me to read, as I did for my predecessors.

I wonder how the cousins are planning to spend the Winter. Some are in school far away, and some are reading at home. I always like a good selection of books. Among others I have included these new ones because the authors are wholesome writers. They are "The Baron of the Barrens," by Will J. Bloomfield; "The Mine With the Iron Door," by Wright; and Gene Stratton Porter's latest book. If you want good books don't fail to get these.

There are many others. For instance I have just read "David Harum." "The Baron of the Barrens" is a different kind of story, one about the oil country. The hero and the heroine are both good old Scotch people. You can all recall someone in your own community who was and is very old-fashioned and who drawls his words. There is a character in this story like that. There is also another familiar character, the young fellow who is always getting someone else on nettle. You have him in your community, too. Read it and tell me why you didn't like it.

Wanting to keep something for the next time, I'll just say I am—Honorable Patches.

CLUB WORKER.

This my third or fourth letter and so far I have been lucky enough to get safely by the sleeping Medusa, or waste basket, as it is more familiarly known. Not long ago one of the cousins asked where all the Four H club members were, so I am answering that call.

Last Summer was my fourth in the club and I have enjoyed each year very much. I have camped at the county fair with the other club members and have gone to the state fair in a large truck with my club associates. I have also won two trips to club week at Columbus in November. This year I won a county championship and am eagerly awaiting to enjoy club week with several hundred other boys and girls.

Of course the pleasure is not the most important of our club work. We have made and learned many useful things, and the educational part is what really counts. It is what will help us in later years. All the club members who live up to our motto, "To Make the Best Better," will be fully repaid for their hard work.

Today was my first experience as a high school senior and it certainly gives you a new feeling of importance when you find yourself ahead of the rest of the students. Anyway we seniors felt and tried to act very important today. How many of you cousins are going to college? I want to go myself next year.—Ginny of Ohio.

POPULAR BIBLE NUMBER.

Seeing that Callie C. of W. Va. would like to hear the opinions of Bible readers in regard to which number is the most prominent in the Bible, I simply have to say something and it is that the number seven is the most prominent. On the seventh day God ended his work. On the seventh day Noah's ark touched the ground. In seven days a dove was sent out. Abraham pleaded seven times for Sodom. Jacob served seven years for Rachel and still another seven years. He mourned seven days for Joseph.

There were plentiful harvests for seven years and a famine for seven years. This was told in Pharaoh's dream by seven fat and seven lean beasts and seven full ears of corn and seven blasted ears. On the seventh day of the seventh month the children of Israel began fasting for seven days and remained seven days in tents. Every seventh year all bondsmen were set free and the law was read to the people. In the destruction of Jericho seven priests bore seven trumpets seven days. On the seventh day they surrounded the wall seven times and then the walls fell.

Solomon was seven years building the temple and fasted seven days at its dedication. In the tabernacle were seven lamps. The golden candlestick had seven branches and Naaman washed seven times in the Jordan. Jacob's friends sat with him seven days and seven nights and offered seven bullocks and seven rams as an atonement. Our Savior spoke seven times from the cross on which He hung seven hours. After His resurrection He appeared seven times. In the Lord's prayer are seven petitions containing seven times seven words. In Revelations seven churches, seven candlesticks, seven stars, seven trumpets, seven plagues, seven veils, seven angels and a seven-headed monster.—A Green-eyed Monster from W. Va.

REVEALS HER NAME

Hello, Mr. W. B. As you seem to be the unlucky person to have received my former letters, I will write directly to you this time. No, don't push others aside to make room for me, as I must not stay long. I wanted to thank Aunt Martha and the cousins for their kindness to me.

I guess I may as well tell the suffering universe that I am Spinner in the Sun and also Weaver of Dreams. The most of the cousins have guessed this much, so I may as well tell. Yes, Lone Traveler, I am a girl. To the cousin who said, "Ask mother," I want to say I did ask her and knew her opinion before I asked yours.

It has been wonderful getting such snappy answers. I've asked opinions before on some questions, but never was answered. Let's start something new. Let's see how many Blade subscriptions we can put in homes this year. Have you a Blade in your home, Mister? Let that be our daily dozen.

Surely the ape question is settled. How can one read the Bible and believe in Darwinism? Ramah Carpenter, may I ask what town in West Virginia is the one where you live? There, Mr. W. B., why don't you stop me? When I begin on questions I never stop.

As you know, I have a very weak heart and am just recovering from another spell. It made me realize the wonderful friends I have. Such cheering letters while I was sick, and I think this is the best way to thank you all through Auntie and Mr. W. B. You got one of my poems once, Mr. W. B., so I am making you eat all this.

Call a doctor, Auntie, Mr. W. B. is getting sick of Beuna E. Davis, Salem, W. Va.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

One can not always be a hero, but one can always be a man.—Goethe.

SHE'S TICKLED

I know I shouldn't express myself so frequently, but this battle of words between the flappers and old-timers tickles me ragged. Every age times forth both freaks and reformers and sometimes reformers are freaks. Now let me give three cheers for the flapper. I love her glorious independence, freedom and frankness. I am not a flapper, but neither am I quite as old as King Tut. Therefore I refuse to be classed as an old-timer for my heart is young as ever.

Now you old-timers, get out the family album and take a squint at it. Now think girls of today are ridiculous you have another "think" coming. Here is a picture of Sister Mary at 16, and she has on a shirt-waist with enough starch in it to lace paper on a 10x12 room, a collar that would make a swan hate to wear. There is a picture of Lyda. She looks as if she were almost pinched in two at the waist and a strong wind would snap her off there.

Here is Cousin Lela with one of those atrocious skirts containing 18 to 20 gores, and one of those loathsome things called a train. There is Aunt Belle in her wedding dress which would make a coyote howl to look at, yet they were the very latest at that time. I wonder if Reformer wasn't howling then.

Bobbed hair is healthful and cool, and any physician will tell you that hair is one of the greatest disease breeders in the world. If your hair is short it is easily washed and disinfected. Here is a picture of Sister Myra with her hair done on a round rat. Which do you think looks the best? One of those nightmares or bobbed hair?

I was too small in those times to have any of those pictures in such clothes, although there is a picture of me in much be-ribboned and be-sashed, which looks equally ridiculous to the rest. My daughter will no doubt look at pictures of her father and myself 25 years from now and proceed to giggle. The old-timers look freakish to me in their next generation.

If a girl wants to wear short skirts and not load herself down with a lot of unnecessary clothing, that's her affair. Thirty years ago women were called freaks because they were all alike. Today it was a freak of fashion to be different. They are called women because they have put their hats in the ring and are competing with men mentally and physically. Are they any the worse for it? Not in the slightest. They can take care of themselves under any conditions. Here's my hand to you, flappers, and also my very best wishes. You are not a disgrace to the country. I am not a flapper, but I have a daughter who pays this tribute to her mother is the bulliest and best friend of all my friends." Isn't that compliment worth having? I am old enough to see life from her point of view. Now I'll go before the old-timers scalp me.—Lone Scout.

BELLE IS "RILED"

Not since the days of the suffrage discussions have I been so 'riled' as I was when I read the letters of C. S. on evolution. Was it not just as easy for God to create a man in the first place as it was to create the monkey? Why not reverse the argument and say that the monkey descended from man? At what stage in the monkey's existence did the soul enter? Or do evolutionists recognize the soul? And why do we find monkeys now as monkeys and men as men, and no halfway jobs? In the time of Nebuchadnezzar there was a distinction made between man and beast. His punishment was to have a beast's heart given to him. I suppose the answer will be that no man came before that time, but at a certain stage was reached in monkey development after which the monkeys ascended a tree and man went about his business of working.

Bookworm, my imagination is in working order. I am the cousin who does not care for fairy tales, although no one loves books better than I for my library is large. I like the works of Dickens. He can paint a picture of his characters in few words until one seems to be living among them. Joseph Lincoln is another favorite and also Opie Read.

For the benefit of any who do not agree with me in my likes and dislikes I'll say that my children number seven and are scattered over a period of 22 years. That would upset anyone's imagination and bring them down to facts.—Belle of Egypt.

QUIET SUITS HER

If Aunt Martha will permit I will take a seat in a quiet corner for a little chat. You will wonder who the person is who wants a quiet corner. I love quiet. I am from Ohio and at present live near a creek and about three miles from a village. I have been married almost a year. Some think married people have to spat and fuss. There have been no ill words or talk betwee nus but we are still lovers.

My husband is a school teacher and also superintendent of the Sunday school. There is no place we like to go better than to Sunday school or church. I have noticed that young folks go to church before marriage and seldom afterwards. I wonder what the trouble is. They must not be saved or they would not give up going to church.

I believe there never was a time when there was as much trouble and heartaches as there is now. What are you parents doing? Are you taking your children to Sunday school with you? I know some of you are not. Are you giving them the Sunday school money to go to shows instead?—A Friend to All.

Aunt Martha Says—

If some man thinks his wife is the apple of his eye it behooves her to be careful not to turn into a crab-apple.

Wearing a fur on a warm day may be foolish, but it's also stylish.

A woman CAN keep a secret, especially if she is fat.

An example of vivid imagination is the masculine belief that cigar ashes are good for rugs.

Darn his old socks or he will darn you.

It's a calamity when you awake in the morning and cannot remember whether you went to bed the night before angry at your husband or not.

When Meat Is Tough

When meat is tough a little oil and vinegar should be mixed together in the proportion of one part vinegar to two parts oil. Put the meat on a dish, pour oil and vinegar over it and let it stand for two or three hours.

Examine Your Purchases

If you pay the prices demanded for best quality foods be certain that you get them. With the inflated prices of the present time no person can afford to accept wilted or spoiled eatables and any such should be returned to the dealer. Don't be unreasonable, but—don't be cheated.

A Good Substitute

Utilize used phonograph needles for fixing loose photographs or pictures in their frames. The needles are an excellent substitute for the small headless nails which picture-framers use.

Saves Your Disposition

If the paper sticks to the package of raisins, place them in the oven for a few minutes and you will be able to pull the paper off easily. It will also cause the raisins to separate and fall apart.

Important Notice

Letters and poems addressed merely to Household page of Weekly Blade have been going astray. Aunt Martha never receives them and many of the cousins are disappointed. If the writers will take a little care with the address on these letters they will reach the proper office.

Please address all letters and communications to this Household page as follows: MARTHA HOLDEN, Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Don't do it any other way. Do not mention Household page on the envelope. The name of Martha Holden is sufficient and the letter will reach her office if her name is on the envelope. Please observe these directions and your letters and poems will get to the right office.

Mixing With Martha

Vegetarian Sandwiches.

Work ¼ cup of butter until soft. Then cut graham or entire wheat bread into slices ⅛-inch thick and spread with butter. Pare and cut 2 cucumbers into halves lengthwise. Remove the seeds and finely chop the solid part left. Peel 2 tomatoes and finely chop. Mix cucumbers and tomatoes, and press out all the liquid in them. Mix with enough mayonnaise to just moisten and place a spoonful on a small lettuce leaf, cover with a second leaf and put between 2 slices of bread. Press firmly together, cut off crusts and cut into halves.

Fried Turnips or Parsnips.

Cut up 6 large size turnips or parsnips and mix with 2 or 3 onions, well minced, 1-3 teaspoonful salt and 1-2 teaspoonful pepper. Fry in butter.

Meringue Pudding.

Whites of 6 eggs beaten very stiff; 1½ cups sugar added to eggs and 1 teaspoonful vanilla and 1 teaspoonful vinegar. Bake in shallow pan in slow oven and serve with fresh strawberries, or peaches, or canned peaches or apricots. Then cover with whipped cream and serve.

Boiled Cabbage With potatoes.

Cut up a head of cabbage, mix with potatoes as desired and cook for one hour with one small piece of salt pork, three onions chopped fine and one teaspoon vinegar. Then season with salt and pepper to taste.

A candy thermometer and a marble slab are great helps in making candy.

How to Serve Cheese

If the hostess prefers to serve coffee at the table with cheese, this is very good form. Different kinds of cheese call for different modes of service. American cheese, Vermont sage cheese, cream cheese, schwitzerkase and fromage de Brie are served on small individual plates with doilies and accompanied in each case by a cheese-knife and crackers.

Camembert, Roquefort and Neufschatel are served in small wedges on individual plates, with butter, and are accompanied by a cheese-knife. Edam and pineapple cheese should be served from a large dish. In this case some of the cheese should be cut and the service should be accompanied by a cheese-knife and a plate of crackers. The dish is passed, each guest helping himself.

A New Cereal

A very wholesome delicious breakfast cereal is made by cooking together equal quantities of bran and rolled oats with a small amount of farina and the requisite salt and water. Plumped raisins are an addition.

Cuts the Grease

A piece of flannel dipped in kerosene will remove the grease from the sink. Then wash with warm water and soapsuds and, finally, let the cold water run for a few minutes so the drain pipes will be cleaned as well as the sink.

My Trundle-Bed

BY R. M. STREETER.

As I rummaged through the attic,
Listening to the falling rain
As it pattered on the shingles
And against the window pane,—
Peering over chests and boxes,
Which with dust were thickly spread,
Saw I in the farthest corner
What was once my trundle-bed.

So I drew it from the recess
Where it had remained so long,
Hearing all the while the music
Of my mother's voice in song,
As she sung in sweetest accents
What I since have often read:
"Hush, my dear, lie still and slumber,
Holy angels guard thy bed."

As I listened, recollections
That I thought had been forgot,
Came with all the gush of memory,
Rushing, thronging, to the spot;
And I wandered back to childhood,
To those merry days of yore,
When I knelt beside my mother,
By this bed upon the floor.

Then it was with hands so gently
Placed upon my infant head,
That she taught my lips to utter
Carefully the words she said.
Never can they be forgotten,—
Deep are they in memory driven:
"Hallowed be Thy name, O, Father;
Father! Thou Who art in Heaven."

This she taught me; then she told me
Of its import, great and deep;
After which I learned to utter,
"Now I lay me down to sleep."
Then it was with hands uplifted
And in accents soft and mild,
That my mother—"Our Father,
Bless, O, bless my precious child!"

Years have passed, and that dear mother
Long has slumbered, 'neath the sod,
And I trust her sainted spirit
Revels in the home of God.
But that scene at Summer twilight
Never has from memory fled,
And it comes in all its freshness
When I see my trundle-bed.

Say It With Flowers

BY REV. BENJAMIN COPELAND.

Say it with flowers!
This old world of ours
Bears on its bosom no gift from above,
Sweeter or fairer,
Richer or rarer,
To utter the language of friendship and love.

Say it with flowers!
Sunshine and showers
Blend in their beauty's ineffable beams,
While over them hovers
For children and lovers
The glory that hallows life's rapturous dreams.

Say it with flowers!
These glad hearts of ours
Are heirs in their smile to the kingdom above;
In troth naught can sever,
Forever and ever,
Joy answers to joy and love answers to love.

Helpful Hints for Hustling Housewives

Stoned ripe olives and canned cherries mixed with chopped celery are nice served on crisp lettuce with mayonnaise.

If when molding fondant seems a little too firm, knead in a little butter.

Beat fudge as long as it is possible, and do not let it set until it is cool.

To clean a kettle, fill with potato peelings and water, and boil fast until clean.

Always mend tears and holes before laundrying, otherwise the rubbing makes them larger.

Sweet potatoes are delicious mashed. Sweeten them with just a little maple syrup or brown sugar.

Left-over biscuits can be halved and dipped in an egg beaten light with a quarter of a cup of sugar and the same amount of milk. Saute them in hot fat and serve hot with butter or maple sugar.

Always brush a mud-stained garment from the top to the bottom. You will never free it entirely from dirt if you brush against the warp.

An unusually delicious sandwich filling is made with chopped maraschino cherries and nut meats added to creamed butter, maple syrup and powdered sugar. Add a little salt and nutmeg and use between crackers.

October Honor Roll

Ten writers are accorded places on the October Honor Roll, five of them writing to the Merry-Go-Round and five to the Boys and Girls. The Merry-Go-Round winners are Just a Mother, Bird Scribe, Gray Student, Shamrock and Felix A. Jones. The winners of honor places in the Boys and Girls are Dixie Moonbeam, Cammie W., Holly Sleath, Wild Rose and Ginger.

Merry-Go-Round letters deserving honor mention were: Oct. 4, "Writes for Mothers" by Just a Mother; Oct. 11, "Bird Music" by Bird Scribe, "Religion and Science" by Gray Student of Pa.; Oct. 18, "Happy, Simple Life" by Shamrock; Oct. 25, "More About Evolution" by Felix A. Jones.

Winning letters in the Boys and Girls were: Oct. 4, "Keep Cool" by Dixie Moonbeam, "She Tells the World" by Cammie of W. Va.; Oct. 11, "Home in a Helmet" by Holly Sleath of W. Va.; Oct. 18, "Oo! What's That?" by Wild Rose of Va.; Oct. 25, "Halloween Mirth" by Ginger.

The Boys and Girls letters on Oct. 4 contained two winning letters, while on Oct. 11 the Merry-Go-Round contained two. The other week's honors were equally divided.

CHANGE OF LIFE LOSES TERRORS

For Women who Rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Greenville, Pa. — "I took your medicine through the Change of Life and it did wonders for me. I was down in bed when I started to take it and weighed 95 pounds. I had hot flashes and was so nervous and weak that everything would get black and I could not see. I would sit and cry and did not know what I was crying for. Since I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel younger than I did ten years ago, and my friends all tell me I look younger and I owe it all to the Vegetable Compound. I do all my housework for a family of seven now. I will be glad to answer any woman who writes me in regard to my case."—Mrs. JOHN MYERS, 55 Union St., Greenville, Pa.

Many letters similar to this have been published testifying to the merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. They are sincere expressions from women who describe as best they can their feelings before and after taking this well-known medicine.

ERSKINE DALE--PIONEER

BY JOHN FOX, JR.

Copyright, 1919-1920, by Charles Scribner's Sons.

I

Streaks of red ran upward, and in answer the great gray eye of the wilderness lifted its mist-fringed lid. From the green depths came the fluting of a lone wood-thrush. Through them an owl flew on velvety wings for his home in the heart of a primeval poplar. A couger leaped from the low limb of an oak, missed, and a shuddering deer streaked through a forest aisle, bounded into a clearing, stopped rigid, sniffed a deadlier enemy and whirled into the wilderness again. Still deeper in the depths a boy with a bow and arrow and naked, except for scalp-lock and breech-clout, sprang from sleep and again took flight along a buffalo trail. Again, not far behind, three grunting savages, were taking up the print of his moccasined feet.

An hour earlier a red flare rose within the staked enclosure that was reared in the center of the little clearing, and above it smoke was soon rising. Before the first glimmer of day the gates yawned a little and three dim shapes appeared and moved liesurely for the woods—each man with a long flintlock rifle in the hollow of his arm, a hunting-knife in his belt, and a coonskin cap on his head. At either end of the stockade a watch-tower of oak became visible and in each a sleepy sentinel yawned and sniffed the welcome smell of frying venison below him. In the pound at one end of the fort, and close to the eastern side, a horse whinnied, and a few minutes later when a boy slipped through the gates with feed in his arms there was more whinnying and the stamping of impatient feet.

"Go! darn ye!" the boy yelled, "can't ye wait till a feller gits his breakfast?"

A voice deep, lazy, and resonant came from the watch-tower above:

"Well, I'm purty hungry myself."

"See any Injuns, Dave?"

"Not more'n a thousand or two, I reckon." The boy laughed:

"Well, I reckon you won't see any while I'm around—they're afeerd o' me."

"I don't blame 'em, Bud. I reckon that blunderbuss o' yours would come might' nigh goin' through a pat o' butter at twenty yards." The sentinel rose towering to the full of his stature, stretched his mighty arms with a yawn, and lightly leaped, rifle in hand, into the enclosure. A girl climbing the rude ladder to the tower stopped midway.

'Mornin', Dave!"

"Mornin', Polly!"

'I was comin' to wake you up," she smiled.

"I just waked up," he yawned, humoring the jest.

"You don't seem to have much use for this ladder."

"Not unless I'm goin' up; and I wouldn't then if I could jump as high as I can fall." He went toward her to help her down.

'I wouldn't climb very high," she said, and scorning his hand with a intalizing little grimace she leaped as lightly as had he to the ground. Two older women who sat about a kettle of steaming clothes watched her.

"Look at Polly Conrad, won't ye? I declare that gal—"

"Lyddy!" cried Polly, "bring Dave's breakfast!"

At the door of each log cabin, as solidly built as a little fort, a hunter was cleaning a long rifle. At the western angle two men were strengthening the pickets of the palisade. About the fire two mothers were suckling babes at naked breasts. A boy was stringing a bow, and another was hurling a small tomahawk at an oaken post, while a third who was carrying wood for the open fire cried hotly:

"Come on here, you two, an' he'p me with this wood!" And grumbling they came, for that fort harbored no idler, irrespective of age or sex.

At the fire a tall girl rose, pushed a mass of sunburned hair from her heated forehead, and a flush not from the fire fused with her smile.

"I reckon Dave can walk this far—he don't look very puny."

A voice vibrant with sarcasm rose from one of the women about the steaming kettle.

"Honor!" she cried, "Honor Sanders!"

In a doorway near, a third girl was framed — deep-eyed, deep-breasted.

'Honor!" cried the old woman, "stop wasin' yo' time with that weavin' in thar an' come out here an' help these two gals to git Dave his breakfast." Dave Yandell laughed loudly.

"Come on, Honor," he called, but the girl turned and the whir of a loom started again like the humming of bees. Lydia Nee handed the hunter a pan of deer-meat and corn bread, and Polly poured him a cup of steaming liquid made from sassafras leaves. Unheeding for a moment the food in his lap, Dave looked up into Polly's black eyes, shifted to Lydia swerved to the door whence came the whir of the loom.

"You are looking very handsome this morning, Polly," he said gravely, "and Lydia is loveller even than usual, and Honor is a woodland dream." He shook his head. 'No," he said, "I really couldn't."

"Couldn't what?" asked Polly, though she knew some nonsense was coming.

'Be happy even with two, if t'other were far away."

"I reckon you'll have to try some day—with all of us far away," said the gentle Lydia.

"No doubt, no doubt," He fell upon his breakfast.

"Purple, crimson, and gold — daughters of the sun—such are not for the poor hunter—alack, alack!"

"Poor boy!" said Lydia, and Polly looked at her with quickening wonder. Rallying Dave with soft-voiced mockery was a new phase in Lydia. Dave gave his hunting-knife a pathetic flourish.

"And when the Virginia gallants come, where will poor Dave be?"

Polly's answer cut with sarcasm, but not at Dave.

"Dave will be busy cuttin' wood an' killin' food for 'em—an' keepin' 'em from gettin' scalped by Indians."

"I wonder," said Lydia, "if they'll have long hair like Dave?" Dave shook his long locks with mock pride.

'Yes, but it won't be their own an' it'll be powdered."

'Lord, I'd like to see the first Indian who takes one of their scalps." Polly laughed, but there was a shudder in Lydia's smile. Dave rose.

"I'm goin' to sleep till dinner—don't let anybody wake me," he said, and at once both the girls were serious and kind.

"We won't, Dave."

Cow-bells began to clang at the edge of the forest.

"There they are," cried Polly. "Come on, Lyddy."

The two girls picked up piggins and squeezed through the opening between the heavy gates. The young hunter entered a door and within threw himself across a rude bed, face down.

'Honor!" cried one of the old women, "you go an' git a bucket o' water." The whir stopped instantly, the girl stepped with a sort of slow majesty from the cabin, and, entering the next, paused on the threshold as her eyes caught the powerful figure stretched on the bed and already in heavy sleep. As she stepped softly for the bucket she could not forbear another shy swift glance; she felt the flush in her face and to conceal it she turned her head angrily when she came out. A few minutes later she was at the spring and ladling water into her pail with a gourd. Near by the other two girls were milking—each with her forehead against the soft flank of a dun-colored cow whose hoofs were stained with the juice of wild strawberries. Honor dipped lazily. When her bucket was full she fell a-dreaming, and when the girls were through with their task they turned to find her with deep, unseeing eyes on the dark wilderness.

"Boo!" cried Polly, startling her, and then teasingly:

"Are you in love with Dave, too, Honor?"

The girl reddened.

"No," she whipped out, "an' I ain't goin' to be." And then she reddened again angrily as Polly's hearty laugh told her she had given herself away. For a moment the three stood like wood-nymphs about the spring, vigorous, clear-eyed, richly dowered with health and color and body and limb—typical mothers-to-be of a wilderness race. And as Honor turned abruptly for the fort, a shot came from the woods followed by a war-whoop that stopped the blood shuddering in their veins.

"Oh, my God!" each cried, and catching at their wet skirts they fled in terror through the long grass. They heard the quick commotion in the fort, heard sharp commands, cries of warning, frantic calls for them to hurry, saw strained faces at the gate, saw Dave bound through and rush toward them. And from the forest there was nothing but its silence until that was again broken—this time by a loud laugh—the laugh of a white man. Then at the edge of the wilderness appeared—the fool. Behind him followed the other two who had gone out that morning, one with a deer swung about his shoulders, and all could hear the oaths of both as they cursed the fool in front who had given shot and war-whoop to frighten women and make them run. Dave stood still, but his lips, too, were busy with curses, and from the fort come curses—an avalanche of them. The sickly smile passed from the face of the fellow, shame took its place, and when he fronted the terrible eyes of old Jerome Sanders at the gate, that face grew white with fear.

"Thar ain't an Injun in a hundred miles," he stammered, and then he shrank down as though he were almost going to his knees, when suddenly old Jerome slipped his long rifle from his shoulder and fired past the fellow's head with a simultaneous roar of command:

"Git in — ever'body — git in—quick!"

From a watch-tower, too, a rifle had cracked. A naked savage had bounded into a spot of sunlight that quivered on the buffalo trail a hundred yards deep in the forest and leaped lithely aside into the bushes—both rifles had missed. Deeper from the woods came two war-whoops—real ones—and in the silence that followed the gates were swiftly closed and barred, and a keen-eyed rifleman was at every port-hole in the fort. From the tower old Jerome saw reeds begin to shake in a cane-brake to the left of the spring.

"Look thar!" he called, and three rifles with his own, covered the spot. A small brown arm was thrust above the shaking reeds, with the palm of the hand toward the fort—the peace sign of the Indian—and a moment later a naked boy sprang from the cane-brake and ran toward the block house, with a bow and arrow in his left hand and his right stretched above his head, its pleading palm still outward.

"Don't shoot! — don't nobody shoot!" shouted the old man. No shot came from the fort, but from the woods came yells of rage, and as the boy streaked through the clearing an arrow whistled past his head.

"Let him in!" shouted Jerome, and as Dave opened the gates another arrow hurtled between the boy's upraised arm and his body and stuck quivering in one of its upright bars. The boy slid through and stood panting, shrinking, wild-eyed. The arrow had grazed his skin, and when Dave lifted his arm and looked at the oozing drops of blood he gave a startled oath, for he saw a flash of white under the loosened breech-clout below. The boy understood. Quickly he pushed the clout aside on his thigh that all might see, nodded gravely, and proudly topped his breast.

"Paleface!" he half grunted, "white man!"

The wilds were quiet. The boy pointed to them and held up three fingers to indicate that there were only three red men there, and shook his head to say there would be no attack from them. Old Jerome studied the little stranger closely, wondering what new trick those red devils were trying now to play. Mother Sanders and Mother Noe, the boys of the fort, the gigantic brothers of Lydia, Adam and Noel, the three girls had gathered about him, as he stood with the innocence of Eden before the fall.

"The fust thing to do," said Mother Sanders, "is to git some clothes for the little heathen." Whereat Lydia flushed and Dave made an impatent gesture for silence.

'What's your name?" The boy shook his head and looked eagerly around.

"Francais — French?" he asked, and in turn the big woodsman shook his head — nobody there spoke French. However, Dave knew a little Shawnee, a good deal of the sign-language, and the boy seemed to understand a good many words in English, so that the big woodsman pieced out his story with considerable accuracy, and turned to tell it to Jerome. The Indians had crossed the Big River, wero as many as the leaves, and meant to attack the whites. For the first time they had allowed the boy to go on a war party. Some one had treated him badly—he pointed out the bruises of cuffs and kicks on his body. The Indians called him White Arrow, and he knew he was white from the girdle of untanned skin under his breech-clout and because the Indian boys taunted him. Asked why he had come to the fort, he pointed again to his bruises, put both hands against his breast, and stretched them wide as though he would seek shelter in the arms of his own race and take them to his heart; and for the first time a smile came to his face that showed him plainly as a curious product of his race and the savage forces that for years had been molding him. That smile could have never come to the face of an Indian. No Indian would ever have so lost himself in his own emotions. No white man would have used his gestures and the symbols of nature to which he appealed. Only an Indian could have shown such a cruel, vindictive, merciless fire in his eyes when he told of his wrongs, and when he saw tears in Lydia's eyes, the first burning in his life came to his own, and brushing across them with fierce shame he turned Indian stoic again and stood with his arms folded over his bow and arrows at his breast, looking neither to right nor left, as though he were waiting for judgment at their hands and cared little what his fate might be, as perfect from head to foot as a statue of the ancient little god, who, in him, had forsaken the couches of love for the tents of war.

II

All turned now to the duties of the day—Honor to her loom, Polly to her distaff, and Lydia to her spinning-wheel, for the clothes of the women were home-spun, home-woven, home-made. Old Jerome and Dave and the older men gathered in one corner of the stockade for a council of war. The boy had made it plain that the attacking party was at least two days behind the three Indians from whom he had escaped, so that there was no danger that day, and they could wait until night to send messengers to warn the settlers outside to seek safety within the fort. Meanwhile, Jerome would dispatch five men with Dave to scout for the three Indians who might be near by in the woods, and the boy, who saw them slip out the rear gate of the fort, at once knew their purpose, shook his head, and waved his hand to say that his late friends were gone back to hurry on the big war-party to the attack, now that the whites themselves knew their danger. Old Jerome nodded that he understood, and nodded to the others his appreciation of the sense and keenness of the lad, but he let the men go just the same. From cabin door to cabin door the boy went in turn—peeking in, but showing no wonder, no surprise, and little interest until Lydia again smiled at him. At her door he paused longest, and even went within and bent his ear to the bee-like hum of the wheel. At the port-holes in the logs he pointed and grunted his understanding and appreciation, as he did when he climbed into a blockhouse and saw how one story overlapped the other and how through an opening in the upper floor the defending in the tower might pour a destructive fire on attackers breaking in below. When he came down three boys, brothers to the three girls, Bud Sanders, Jack Conrad and Harry Noe, were again busy with their games. They had been shy with him as he with them and now he stood to one side while they, pretending to be unconscious of his presence, watched with sidelong glances the effect on him of their prowess. All three threw the tomahawk and shot arrows with great skill, but they did not dent the impassive face of the little stranger.

"Maybe he thinks he can do better," said Bud; "let's let him try it."

And he held forth the tomahawk and motioned toward the post. The lad took it gravely, gravely reached for the tomahawk of each of the other two, and with slow dignity walked several yards farther away from the mark. Then he wheeled with such ferocity in his face that the boys shrank aside, clutching with some fear to one another's arms, and before they could quite recover, they were gulping down wonder as the three weapons whistled through the air and were quivering close, side by side, in the post.

"Gee!" they said. Again the lad's face turned impassive as he picked up his bow and three arrows and slowly walked toward the wall of the stockade so that he was the full width of the fort away. And then three arrows hurtled past them in incredibly swift succession and thudded into the post, each just above a tomahawk. This time the three onlookers were quite speechless, though their mouths were wide open. Then they ran toward him and had him show just how he held tomahawk and bow and arrow, and all three did much better with the new points he gave them. Wondering then whether they might not teach him something, Jack did a standing broad jump and Bud a running broad jump and Harry a hop, skip, and a jump. The young stranger shook his head but he tried and fell short in each event and was greatly mortified. Again he shook his head when Bud and Jack took backholds and had a wrestling match, but he tried with Jack and was thumped hard to the earth. He sprang to his feet looking angry, but all were laughing, and he laughed too.

"Me big fool," he said; and they showed him how to feint and trip, and once he came near throwing Bud. At rifle-shooting, too, he was no match for the young pioneers, but at last he led them with gestures and unintelligible grunts to the far end of the stockade and indicated a foot-race. The boy ran like one of his own arrows, but he beat Bud only a few feet, and Bud cried:

"I reckon if I didn't have no clothes on, he couldn't 'a' done it;" and on the word Mother Sanders appeared and cried to Bud to bring the "Injun" to her cabin. She had been unearthing clothes for the "little heatehn," and Eud helped to put them on. In a few minutes the lad reappeared in fringed hunting shirt and trousers, wriggling in them most uncomfortably, for they made him itch, but at the same time wearing them produly. Mother Sanders approached with a hunting-knife.

"I'm goin' to cut off that topknot so his hair can ketch up," she said, but the boy scowled fearfully, turned, fled, and scaling the stockade as nimbly as a squirrel, halted on top with one leg over the other side.

"He thinks you air goin' to take his scalp," shouted Bud. The three boys jumped up and down in their glee, and even Mother Sanders put her hands on her broad hips and laughed with such loud heartiness that many came to the cabin doors to see what the matter was. It was no use for the boys to point to their own heads and finger their own shocks of hair, for the lad shook his head, and outraged by their laughter kept his place in sullen dignity a long while before he could be persuaded to come down.

On the mighty wilderness the sun sank slowly and old Jerome sat in the western tower to watch alone. The silence out there was oppressive and significant, for it meant that the boy's theory was right; the three Indians had gone back for their fellows, and when darkness came the old man sent runners to the outlying cabins to warn the inmates to take refuge within the fort. There was no settler that was not accustomed to a soft tapping on the wooden windows that startled him wide awake. Then there was the noiseless awakening of the household, noiseless dressing of the children—the mere whisper of "Indians" was enough to keep them quiet—and the noiseless slipping through the wilderness for the oak-picketed stockade. And the gathering-in was none too soon. The hooting of owls started before dawn. A flaming arrow hissed from the woods, thudded into the roof of one of the cabins, sputtered feebly on a dew-drenched ridge-pole, and went out. Savage war-whoops rent the air, and the battle was on. All day the fight went on. There were feints of attack in front and rushes from all sides. The women loaded rifles and cooked and cared for the wounded. Thrice an Indian reached the wall of the stockade and set a cabin on fire, but no one of the three got back to the woods alive. The stranger boy sat stoically in the center of the enclosure watching everything, and making no effort to take part, except twice when he saw a gigantic Indian brandishing his rifle at the edge of the woods, encouraging his companions behind, and each time he grunted and begged for a gun. And Dave made out that the Indian was the one who had treated the boy cruelly and that the lad was after a personal revenge. Late in the afternoon the ammunition began to run low and the muddy discoloration of the river showed that the red men had begun to tunnle under the walls of the fort. And yet a last sally was made just before sunset. A body pushed against Dave in the tower and Dave saw the stranger boy at his side with his bow and arrow. A few minutes later he heard a yell from the lad which rang high over the din, and he saw the feathered tip of an arrow shaking in the breast of the big Indian who staggered and fell behind a bush. Just at that moment there were yells from the woods behind—the yells of white men that were answered by joyful yells within the fort:

"The Virginians! The Virginians!" And as the rescuers dashed into sight on horse and afoot, Dave saw the lad leap the wall of the stockade and disappear behind the fleeing Indians.

"Gone back to 'em," he grunted to himself. The gates were thrown open. Old Jerome and his men rushed out, and besieged and rescuers poured all their fire after the running Indians, some of whom turned bravely to empty their rifles once more.

"Git in! Git in, quick!" yelled old Joel. He knew another volley would come as soon as the Indians reached the cover of thick woods, and come the volley did. Three men fell—one the leader of the Virginians, whose head flopped forward as he entered the gate and was caught in old Joel's arms. Not another sound came from the woods, but again Dave from the tower saw the cane-bush rustle at the edge of a thicket, saw a hand thrust upward with the palm of peace toward the fort, and again the stranger boy emerged—this time with a bloody scalp dangling in his left hand. Dave sprang down and met him at the gate. The boy shook his bow and arrow proudly, pointed to a crisscross scar on the scalp, and Dave made out from his explanation that once before the lad had tried to kill his tormentor and that the scar was the sign. In the center of the enclosure the wounded Virginian lay, and when old Jerome stripped the shirt from his breast he shook his head gravely. The wounded man opened his eyes just in time to see and he smiled.

"I know it," he said faintly, and then his eyes caught the boy with the scalp, were fixed steadily and began to widen.

"Who is that boy?" he asked sharply.

"Never mind now," said old Joel soothingly, "you must keep still!" The boy's eyes had begun to shift under the scrutiny and he started away.

"Come back here!" commanded the wounded man, and still searching the lad he said sharply again:

"Who is that boy?" Nor would he have his wound dressed or even take the cup of water handed to him until old Joel briefly told the story, when he lay back on the ground and closed his eyes.

Darkness fell. In each tower a watcher kept his eyes strained toward the black, silent woods. The dying man was laid on a rude bed within one cabin, and old Joel lay on the floor of it close to the door. The stranger lad refused to sleep indoors and huddled himself in a blanket on the ground in one corner of the stockade. Men, women and children fell to a deep and weary sleep. In the center the fire burned and there was no sound on the air but the crackle of its blazing. An hour later the boy in the corner threw aside his blanket, and when, a moment later, Lydia Noe, feverish and thirsty, rose from her bed to get a drink of water outside her door, she stopped short on the threshold. The lad, stark naked but for his breech-clout and swinging his bloody scalp over his head, was stamping around the fire—dancing the scalp-dance of the savage to a low, fierce, guttural song. The boy saw her, saw her face in the blaze, stricken white with fright and horror, saw her too paralyzed to move and he stopped, staring at her a moment with savage rage, and went on again. Old Joel's body filled the next doorway. He called out with a harsh oath, and again the boy stopped. With another oath and a threatened gesture Joel motioned to the corner of the stockade, and with a flare of defiance in his black eyes the lad stalked slowly and proudly away. From behind him the voice of the wounded man called, and old Joel returned. There was a ghastly smile on the Virginian's pallid face.

"I saw it," he said painfully. "That's—that's my son!"

III

From the sun-dial on the edge of the high bank, straight above the brim of the majestic yellow James, a noble path of thick grass as broad as a modern highway ran hundreds of yards between hedges of roses straight to the open door of the great manor-house with its wide verandas and mighty pillars set deep back from the river in a grove of ancient oaks. Behind the house spread a little kingdom, divided into fields of grass, wheat, tobacco, and corn, and dotted with white-washed cabins filled with slaves. Already the house had been built a hundred years of brick brought from England in the builder's own ships, it was said, and the second son of the reigning generation, one Colonel Dale, sat in the verandah alone. He was a royalist officer, this second son, but his elder brother had the spirit of daring and adventure that should have been his, and he had been sitting there four years before when that elder brother came home from his first pioneering trip into the wilds, to tell that his wife was dead and their only son was a captive among the Indians. Two years later still, word came that the father, too, had met death from the savages, and the little kingdom passed into Colonel Dale's hands.

Indentured servants, as well as blacks from Africa had labored on that path in front of him; and up it had once stalked a deputation of the great Powhattan's red tribes. Upon that path had come the last of the early colonial dames, in huge ruffs, high-heeled shoes, and short skirts, with her husband, who was the "head of a hundred," with gold on his clothes, and at once military commander, civil magistrate, judge and executive of the community; had come officers in gold lace, who had been rowed up in barges from Jamestown; members of the worship House of Burgesses; bluff planters in silk coats, the governor and members of the council; distinguished visitors from England, colonial gentlemen and ladies. At the manor they had got beef, bacon, brown loaves, Indian corn-cakes, strong ales, and strong waters (but no tea or coffee), and "drunk" pipes of tobacco from lily-pots—jars of white earth—lighted with splinters of juniper, or coals of fire plucked from the fireplace with a pair of silver tongs. And all was English still—books, clothes, plates, knives and forks; the church, the Church of England; the Governor, the representative of the King; his Council, the English House of Lords; the Burgesses, the English Parliament—socially aristocratic, politically republican. For ancient usage held that all "freemen" should have a voice in the elections, have equal right to say who the lawmakers and what the law. The way was open as now. Any man could get two thousand acres by service to the colony, could build, plough, reap, save, buy servants, and roll in his own coach or sit as burgess. There was but one seat of learning—at Williamsburg. What culture they had they brought from England or got from parents or minister. And always they had seemed to prefer sword and stump to the pen. They hated towns. At every wharf a long shaky trestle ran from a warehouse out into the river to load ships with tobacco for England and to get in return all conveniences and luxuries, and that was enough. In towns men jostled and individual freedom was lost, so. Ho! for the great sweeps of land and the sway of a territorial lord! Englishmen they were of Shakespeare's time, but living in Virginia, and that is all they were—save that the flower of liberty was growing faster in the new-world soil.

The plantation went back to a patent from the king in 1617, and by the grant the first stout captain was to "enjoy his landes in as large and ample manner to all intentes and purposes as any Lord of any manours in England doth hold his grounde." This gentleman was the only man after the "Starving Time" to protest against the abandonment of Jamestown in 1610. When, two years later, he sent two henchmen as burgesses to the first general assembly, that august body would not allow them to sit unless the captain would relinquish certain high privileges in his grant.

"I hold my patent for service done," the captain answered grandiloquently, "which noe newe or late comers can meritt or challenge," and only with the greatest difficulty was he finally persuaded to surrender his high authority. In that day the house was built of wood, protected by a palisade, prescribed by law, and the windows had stout shutters. Everything within it had come from England. The books were ponderous folios, stout duodecimos encased in embossed leather, and among them was a folio containing Master William Shakespeare's dramas, collected by his fellow actors Heminge and Condell. Later by many years a frame house supplanted this primitive, fort-like homestead, and early in the eighteenth century, after several generations had been educated in England, an heir built the noble manor as it still stands—an accomplished gentleman with lace collar, slashed doublet, and sable silvered hair, a combination of scholar, courtier and soldier. And such had been the master of the little kingdom ever since.

To Be Continued

Bulgaria's Air Force Wrecked in Plunge

Bulgaria's military air force was wiped out by an accident on an aviation field near Sofia when the sole military plane left to Bulgaria by the treaty of Neuilly was wrecked.

Two officers aboard the plane were killed.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

THREE very charming models shown in the assortment below are Nos. 1906, 1891 and 1892. The jumper dress has taken New York by storm. It is a brand new style that ought to meet with universal approval. The sleeveless jacket was popular. This model is merely this jacket grown longer with a jaunty frilled blouse included in the pattern. If you want to feel 20 pounds lighter try the slenderizing frock shown below.

No. 1906—Jumper Dress—Cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure, and for the 36-inch size, takes for the dress, 2⅝ yards 40-inch material and 2 yards of 40-inch material for the separate waist.

No. 1865—Simple to Make—Only one straight piece of material, novelly cut, as shown in the diagram, is used to make the pretty, graceful affair shown in the main view. Cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. For the 36-inch size, 3⅝ yards of 36-inch material is required.

No. 1860—Bloomer Dress—A dandy little frock for the small school girl or her tiny sister. It may be made of a length to cover the bloomers or shorter and in scallop outline, as shown in main sketch. The pattern can be had in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. For the dress and bloomers in the 4-year-size, 2¼ yards of 36-inch material with ½ yard 36-inch contrasting is required.

No. 1883—Popular Apron—You may order your pattern in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 inches bust measure, and for the 36-inch size you will need 2¼ yards of material 32, 36 or 40 inches wide.

No. 1892—Makes One Slender—This pattern can be had in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure, and for the medium size requires 4⅝ yards of 40-inch material and 2 yards of lining 36 inches wide. An embroidery pattern No. 659 costs 5c extra.

No. 1891—Charming Blouse—The necklines are included in this pattern which can be had in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure, and the sleeves may be had gathered to wristbands or in quarter length. A brocade in gold and green motif was used in brown charmeuse. For the medium size and green motif was used in brown charmeuse. For the medium size with ⅞ yard 36 or 40-inch contrasting is required.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

2 TABLETS Every 3 Hours
BREAKS THAT COLD
Hill's Cascara Bromide Quinine will break your cold in one day. Taken promptly it prevents colds, la grippe and pneumonia. Demand red box bearing Mr. Hill's portrait. All druggists. Price 30c
HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE
W. H. HILL CO. DETROIT, MICH.

MUTT AND JEFF— The Lion Tamers Had a Spiffy Time at the Farewell G — By "BUD" FISHER

WHERE YOU BEEN, JEFF?
I WAS DOWN TO THE DOCK TO SEE THE COUNT OF HOBOKEN SAIL FOR THE SAMOA ISLANDS!
WERE THERE MANY LION TAMERS ON HAND TO BID HIM BON VOYAGE?
YES! THERE WAS A MONSTROUS CROWD OF 'EM!
DID THEY HAVE THEIR BAND?
NOPE! ONLY THE ACCORDION SEXTET SHOWED UP!
TELL ME! WAS THE GANG TUMULTUOUS OR QUIET?
M-M! WELL, THEY WEREN'T EXACTLY TOO MULTUOUS-
?
NOPE! I'D SAY THEY WERE JUST ABOUT MULTUOUS ENOUGH FOR THE OCCASION!

Get the Best for Your Money

Every person is interested in making a safe and profitable investment—this applies to the paper you read just as much as to financial matters.

There are two weekly publications—leaders in their respective fields—that you should have in your home.

The National Stockman and Farmer—devoted to crops, live stock, fruit, poultry, market and the business side of farming. The aim is, to make poor farmers good and good farmers better.

The Toledo Weekly Blade—a home and farm newspaper that can be made to yield endless service by utilizing its many departments.

By special arrangement, both of these papers to you by mail for one year—only $1.50.

— Order Today —

Toledo Weekly Blade
Toledo, Ohio Date..... 192

Please find inclosed $1.50 for which send me the National Stockman and Farmer and the Toledo Weekly Blade each for one year.

Name ..... R. F. D. No.....

Postoffice ..... State .....

...1 FACE TRIAL IN NAVY WRECK

...Martial Ordered in Crash of Destroyers Off West Coast.

...court-martial in ...navy was ordered ...result of inquiry ...en destroyers off ...last Sept. 8. ...mander, two divi... ...seven commanders ...the flotilla naviga... ...to trial in San ...al court. ...acting on the ...ord of inquiry as ...by Admiral S. S. ...der-in-chief of the ...t that the court ...ounce ...phasized that in... ...s' name in the ...ture courtmartial ...n to imply that ...en held responsi... ...It was intended, ...to afford an op... ...ficer to clear his ...time and determine

...ching Trial.

...ouse trial was rec... ...ams E. H. Wat... ...Commanders ...ttis, W. H. Teaz ...Lieutenant Com... ...son, H. O. Roesch, ...H. Booth and Lieu... ...ant. ...the commander ...ard of divisions 11 ...up the larger ...ectives of the de... ...Woodbury, S. P. ...ker, Nicholas and ...which were stranded ...Panda Point. ...characterized by ...the greatest peace ...sustained by the ...," occurred at 8 ...when the destroyer ...course of a prac... ...liability, due ...bearings from ...and unrecorded ...the causes put ...s of the ships, ...orts to the depart... ...several features ...ieved demand for a ...

...Not Explained. ...ication has been ...ry for the ex... ...ists maintained ...other conditions. ...why seven ships ...owed the leader" ...rocks. ...several days ...ships, the Far... ...who had struck, ...not serious injury. ...ship headed by ...Platt, convened at ...and in response ...in the case, Sec... ...ordered that its ses... ...ened before a court-...ematically barred ...It was said at ...it the destroyers ...to replace those lost ...probably would be ...personnel.

...Taxi Driver Quits After 5 Days

...and French, cousin of ...Hilt, who caused a ...mighty a fort... ...ing a position as ...and announcing ...to rebuild by man... ...lost in Wall street, ...days, worked three ...$17 in wages and ...in tips and then ...resigned again for work, an ...of the taxicab company an...

...agreed to make an arrangement ...agreeing to "do stunts" for ...the official said, ...but his driving for the ...was worth thousands of ...advertising. It was in... ...back to straight driv... ...walked out and

Physical Health means—Beauty!

HEALTH and beauty go hand in hand. Where the system is run down—the face drawn and haggard—the body limp and lifeless—beauty is missing. Looks of pity supplant those that might have been gazes of admiration.

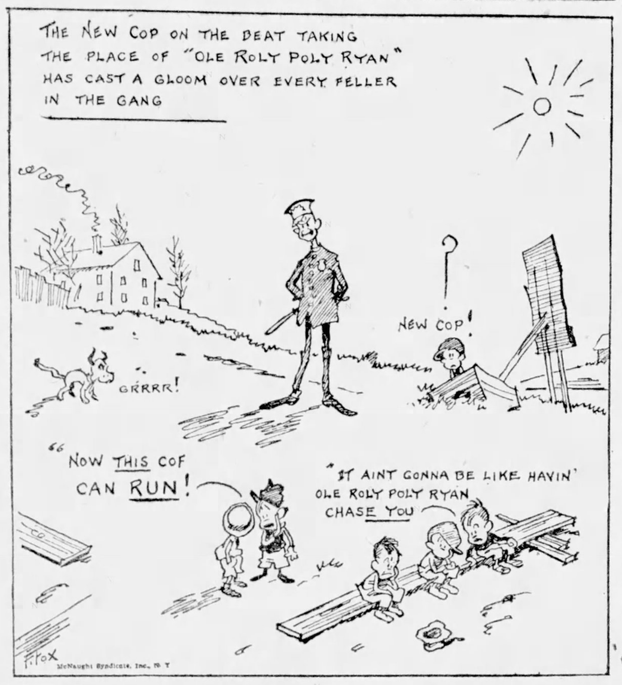
Restore your health and beauty will take care of herself. S. S. S.—the rich blood builder—rekindles the spark of health and lights the fires of beauty by building red blood cells. The nerve power of your system finds life in these very cells and your nerve power will increase. S. S. S. builds them. Rich blood will tingle through your system. The best charm will return. Your entire system will be ready to cope with the impurities and blemishes that handicap beauty.

As physical health means beauty so, does S. S. S. mean beauty. For S. S. S. means systems that are free from impurities—pimples, eczema, acne, boils, eczema, rheumatism. S. S. S. and good health go hand in hand.

S. S. S. is made of pure vegetable ingredients. It is sold at all good drug stores. The large size bottle is more economical.

S. S. S. Makes You Feel Like Yourself Again

The New Cop on the Beat


THE NEW COP ON THE BEAT TAKING THE PLACE OF "OLE ROLY POLY RYAN" HAS CAST A GLOOM OVER EVERY FELLER IN THE GANG
NEW COP
GRRRR!
"NOW THIS COP CAN RUN!
"IT AIN'T GONNA BE LIKE HAVIN' OLE ROLY POLY RYAN CHASE YOU
FOX
McNaught Syndicate, Inc., N. Y.

Y. M. C. A. FORMS NEW CONSTITUTION GIVING LAYMEN MORE POWER

A compromise constitution calling for closer direction of association affairs by laymen; elimination of duplication in functions and services of national and state agencies, and unity in policy, program and financing was adopted by the Young Men's Christian association constitutional convention, after which it adjourned.

The plan was submitted to the convention by Fred W. Ramseyl, Cleveland, and Judson G. Rosebush, Appleton, Wis. Delegates are unanimous in the opinion that adoption of the new plan is the most important step in the history of the Y. M. C. A.

The plan takes into consideration the following principals and conditions: That the interests of the whole movement are greater than those of any one part. That, while recognizing the need for state service, only a unified agency service can be effective; that the committees for general agencies should not be self-perpetuating bodies but elected by the local associations themselves; that there must be unity in program and in financing of general agencies.

The plan will be presented to the associations of the country for their action through referendum vote. Approval is expected.

A summary of the plan follows:

1—A council between 300 or 400 representatives of local associations elected according to electoral districts, with 21 ex-officio members. Council members hold office three years. This body will meet annually.

Board of 25 Members.

2—Establishment by the national council of a general board of not less than 25 members from among the members of the council itself. This board will be the executive agent of the national council adopted interim.

3—Establishment by the national council of five service committees as follows: National service committee, national co-ordinating committee, national business committee, national personnel committee, and international service committee. Through these five committees shall be distributed under proper regulation the service functions of the national council to the state committees and to the local associations.

4—The general secretary and not less than 10 nor more than 30 of the employed staff of the national council shall have the right to a seat but not a vote in the annual meetings of the council.

National Secretariat Council.

5—There shall be a national secretariat cabinet composed of the general secretary, the home work associates the department seniors secretaries and the regional executive secretaries of the national council and the senior secretaries of the states and interstate organizations.

6—The state committees shall elect their state secretaries after approval by the national council and these secretaries shall become the executive of both the national council and the state committees in the state concerned. He shall hold office as long as he may be acceptable to both agencies.

7—The state budgets as well as those of the other general agencies shall be submitted to the general board of the national council. In case of disagreement with regard to a state budget the state concerned shall have power to adopt its own budget.

Becomes Member of Council.

Under this plan the state secretary becomes also a secretary of the national council, which must approve his appointment. The present international committee will be replaced by the general board, the five committees and the staff of each.

The national aspect of the administration of special types of associations such as the student, industrial, colored, army and navy and transportation associations not in cities where local avenues are operating, is recognized.

The plan also calls for the raising of funds for support of the foreign work on a separate basis from other funds. Every local association shall be expected to provide its reasonable share for foreign work support.

CURZON MEDDLES, SAYS CHICAGOAN

Files Suit, Charging That Earl Seeks Trusteeship of Estate.

Charges that his brother-in-law, Lord Curzon, England's minister of foreign affairs, is trying to oust him as trustee of the estate of his father, the late Levi Z. Leiter, because he refused to permit Lord Curzon to have his way, have been made by Joseph Leiter, prominent Chicago grain operator. He said Curzon had used money belonging to his daughters.

Mr. Leiter filed in superior court a document charging the English minister with being the prime instigator of an attack on his good name.

Last May, Lady Margaret Hyde, countess of Suffolk and Berks, sister of Mr. Leiter, filed suit in the superior court asking that her brother be removed as trustee and that he make an accounting. He was charged with mismanagement and neglect.

In his answer Mr. Leiter denied the charge and asserted that Lord Curzon, "a person accustomed to regard himself as superior to the laws regarding the conduct of ordinary men, dominates and controls Lady Suffolk."

The heirs of the Leiter estate are Lady Margaret Hyde, Mrs. Colin Campbell, Joseph Leiter and the three daughters of Lord Curzon, whose wife was Mr. Leiter's sister. Mr. Leiter said Lord Curzon admitted spending his daughter's money in a letter written by him to Lady Cynthia Mosley, his daughter and an heir of the Leiter estate. The letter has been filed as one of the papers in the suit.

YANKEES' EYES AREN'T STRONG

Nervous Characteristics of Americans Are Said to Affect Vision.

Ten times as many persons wear glasses in the United States as in England, population considered, W. T. Holmes Spicer, London eye specialist, told the American College of Surgeons recently.

Dr. Spicer, whose treatment of eyes both during and after the war have made him prominent, explained that the greater use of glasses in the United States was the result of the nervousness characteristic of the American people, the great use to which they subject their eyes and their anxiety for them.

Says Germans Are Myopic.

The German people, he said, are myopic, their near-sightedness being caused by the peculiar style of type which is used by the German people in their printing. The Germans realize this and their works have been printed in Arabic, he said.

The cinema, Dr. Spicer said, has a negligible effect on the eyes of those who see the pictures, but he said that the strong lights of the studios have a hard effect upon the eyes of the actors.

The passing of the old, abbreviated claypipe has greatly decreased the number of cancers of the lip in Great Britain, A. E. Webb-Johnson, chief surgeon of the Middlesex hospital, London, said.

Pipes Blamed for Cancer.

"Cancer of the lip was quite common in Britain until smokers waked up and altered their manner of smoking," said Mr. Webb-Johnson.

He explained that the danger in smoking came from chronic irritation at the same place in mouth.

"If we could educate the public and some doctors as well, to the significance of operating before the cancer actually begins (as in cases of chronic ulcers) we might cut our cancer statistics in half," he said. "Even after cancer has developed, but is yet local, operation will cure 25 per cent of the cases.

"A heated poker applied to the local lesion will cure many a case of potential cancer and some actual cancers as well," Dr. Long asserted.

Gorgas Memorial Planned.

The establishment of the Gorgas Memorial institute, a scientific research laboratory at Panama, in tribute to William Crawford Gorgas who played such an important part in the building of the Panama canal by combatting tropical disease, was brought before the congress.

It was announced that Dr. Belasario Porras, president of Panama, has presented a site for the institute overlooking the entrance to the canal at the exposition grounds near the Santo-Tomas national hospital. Plans were made for the appointment of a committee in each state and in South America for the raising of a $5,000,000 endowment for the institute.

RAPS WEARING OF FURS AND BIRD PLUMAGE

Wild West Rodeos Called Examples of Barbaric Sport Spirit.

In opening the second American World Humane conference, Dr. William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y., president of the American Humane association denounced the wearing of furs and birds by women. His remarks were enthusiastically applauded despite the fact that there were many women in the audience wearing either furs or feathers or both.

The opening of the conference held in connection with the 47th annal meeting of the American Humane association was attended by delegates from all parts of the United States and 30 foreign countries.

Dr. Stillman, who presided, said that it was not unusual for animals to remain in traps for several days after being caught.

"Wild West" rodeos came in for denunciation by Dr. Stillman and others who declared it was a lingering evidence of a barbaric spirit of sport which is fast expiring.

Charles E. Herrick, Chicago, president of the American Institute of Packers, discussed slaughtering from the packers' viewpoint.

Gordon B. Nassal, a Buffalo, N. Y., high school boy, was announced as the winner of the competition among school children of the country for the best poster appealing for kindness to animals.

The Latest Markets

Followers of the stock market last week could have spent most of the time with eyes downcast, looking for the place where security prices eventually were to alight.

The outstanding development as to trend of prices was the breaking of the industrial averages to new low levels for this year, the average of 20 representative industrial shares Friday night standing at $86.01 or 90 cents below the previous minimum price for the year and $1.50 below the level the week before. Rail averages fared better to the extent that Friday at the close they were still 87 cents above the record low reached Aug. 4. At $77.65, the average of 20 representative railroad stocks stood $1.02 under the figure one week ago.

No little mystery was attached to dealings in the market during the week. Four pivotal issues, Baldwin Locomotive, American Can, Studebaker and U. S. Steel, leaders ordinarily in the industrial group, held relatively firm, while coppers rubbers, northwestern rails and specialties each took their turn on the toboggan. In various quarters it was said professional operators may have been holding these "Four Horsemen" back while completing extension of short lines generally throughout the list with a view to substituting pressure for support at the opportune moment in order to cover other short commitments, thereby making the market debacle complete. Others believed the support was not artificial and heralded an upturn under the "horsemen's" leadership in the not distant future.

Selling of northwestern rail issues, stocks and bonds, was in volume Thursday. Reports of earnings considerably above last year's, continuation of record car loadings, splendid prospects of earning fixed charges and expressions of confidence from high officials of the various roads all went by the boards as prices steadily crept into unexplored territory on the downward side. From the floor of the stock exchange came reports that traders expressed fear of rate reductions on wheat and later it was said passenger rates as well MIGHT be cut. Singularly enough, the stocks of railroads in the east and south, earnings on which show that these roads really have more to fear so far as rate cuts are concerned, were relatively steady most of the week. With the northwestern roads making the poorest net income showing as a group, hard headed champions of railroad securities bought some more, believing the roads in question would be the last to feel any rate reductions the interstate commerce commission may order.

Explanations for selling of securities recently include about every well known argument the bear rumor mill can contrive. The country is going into bankruptcy to pay the war veterans a bonus. Henry Ford may be elected President and his "energy dollar" replace the gold standard About as bad, say some, would be an administration headed by McAdoo. Europe is going to get back on her feet and set a fast pace in the competitive markets of the world. These are examples of fears expressed.

The surtax, "tax selling," perhaps liquidation of some large estates together with a reduction in manufacturing output which should not be too alarming are probably more sound theories as to the reason for existing security prices. The others will soon be forgotten. These will be remedied, the tax question perhaps when congress meets, Washington advices indicate.

Commission houses, quite generally as the week ended, were pointing out that increased activity with prices falling may signify that a turning point is near. Numerous houses have advised covering of short commitments as favorable opportunities arise.

Financial writers have agreed the stock market in recent weeks has been disregarding conditions in Europe. This proved true Friday when the economic parley discussion was made public. It would not be safe, however, to assume the market will continue to disregard Europe and her attempts to remedy economic conditions.

Grain

Toledo—Wheat, cash, $1.18@1.14. Corn, cash, $1.06@1.10. Oats, cash, 47½@48. Barley, cash, 74½c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 71c. Clover seed, cash, new, $14.60; Oct., $14.60; Dec., $14.25. Alsike, cash, $10.00; Oct., $10.00; Dec., $10.10. Timothy, cash, new, $3.55; old, $3.70; Dec., $3.85.

Chicago—Wheat, Dec., $1.06¼; May, $1.11; July, $1.7½. Corn, Dec., 73½c; May, 71⅝c; July, 72c. Oats, Dec., 41⅞c; May, 44⅜c. Rye, Dec., 69⅜c; May, 73⅜c.

Produce

Butter — Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 51c; solid pack, 50c; nut margarine, 26@26½c.

Cheese — Fancy brick, 29½@30c; Michigan, 29@30c; Vermont, 35c; Longhorn, 31@32c.

Eggs—Candled, 45c; selects, 55c.

Bacon — Fat, 14½c; lean, 24½c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 20½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 19½c; 11 to 12 lbs., 16½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 14½c. Hams—20c. Lard, 15½c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 20@22c; geese, 18@20c; turkeys, 30@35c; hens, 22@24c; light hens, 13@15c; Leghorn broilers, 16@18c; broilers, 20@22c; stags, 13@15c.

Hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bull, 4c; green calf, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 10½c; kip, 10c; No. 2 kip, 8½; cured hides, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; horse hides, $3.00.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 41@53c; extra firsts, 50@52c; standard, 49@51c; prints, 1c a pound more. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern, extra, 53c; extra firsts, 50c; Ohio firsts, 47c; western firsts, 45c. Oleomargarine—Price to retailers: Nut, 21@23c; high grade, made of animal oil, 26@26½c; lower grades, 18@19c. Cheese—Old York state, 28@29c; brick, 28½@29c; fancy Swiss, 41@43c; limburger, 28@30c. Poultry—Heavy fowls, 24c; medium, 20@22c; cocks, 15@16c; springers, 22@23c; light, 17@18c; heavy white ducks, 24@25c; colored and light weight, 20@22c. Potatoes—Michigan round whites, $2.00 a 150-pound sack; Maine, $2.50 a 150-pound sack; Idaho Rurals, $1.50@2.00 a 100-pound sack; Michigan, $1.90 a 150-pound sack; Colorado Brown Beauties, $1.75@2.00 a 100-pound sack; Early Ohios, $1.15@1.55 a 120-pound sack; New York, $2.60@2.65 a 150-pound sack; Petoskeys, $2.15@2.25 a 150-pound sack. Sweet Potatoes—Virginia, $3.50@3.60 a barrel; Delaware, $1.35@1.40 a hamper; New Jersey Nancy Halls, $1.75 a hamper, $3.50@3.60 a barrel.

Chicago — Poultry, alive, unsettled; fowls, 14¾ @ 21c; springs, 19½c; roosters, 14½c; turkeys, 35c. Butter unchanged; creamery extras, 47½c; standards, 46c; extra firsts, 45½@46½c; firsts, 43@44c; seconds, 41½@42c. Eggs, unchanged; receipts, 9,148 cases; firsts, 40@45c; ordinary firsts, 30@35c.

New York—Butter, firm; receipts, 7,083; creamery higher than extras, 49½@50c; creamery, extras (92 score), 48¾@49c. Eggs, firm; receipts, 6,018. Cheese unsettled; receipts, 66,911.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Cattle—Receipts, 400; steady; choice dry fed yearlings, $9.00@9.75; fair to good do., $7.50@8.25; choice handyweight butcher steers, $6.00@7.00; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; choice heavy dry fed steers, $8.00@9.00; fair to good heavy and plain steers, $7.00@8.00; common and light butcher steers, $5.50@6.25; choice heifers, $5.75@6.75; fair to good do., $4.25@5.25; choice cows, $5.00@5.25; fair to good, $4.00@4.50; common cows, canners and cutters, $2.00@3.00; choice handyweight bulls, $5.00@6.00; choice heavy bulls, $5.00@5.50; common and bologna bulls, $4.00@4.50. Calves—Receipts, 650; slow; good to choice veal calves, $12.00@13.3$; fair to good, $6.00@10.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 600; steady; good to choice Spring lambs, $13.00@14.75; fair to good, $11.00@12.00; good to choice sheep, $5.50@6.50; good to choice ewes, $4.50@5.50; common, $2.00@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; 10c lower; yorkers, $7.40; mixed and mediums, $7.60; heavies, $7.75; pigs and lights, $6.50; roughs, $5.75; stags, $4.50.

East Buffalo — Cattle — Receipts, 4,750; choice shipping steers, butchers and yearlings, fairly active and about steady; common grades very slow, 15@25c lower; good cows easier; bulls, 25c lower; canners, dull; shipping steers, $9.00@11.00; butchers, $8.00 @ 9.50; yearlings, $9.00@11.50; heifers, $5.25@7.25; fair to choice cows, $2.50@6.25; canners and cutters, $1.50@2.50; bulls, $3.00@5.25; stockers and feeders, $4.00@6.50; fresh cows and springers, choice strong, common easier, $40.00 @ 125.00 per head. Calves—Receipts, 2,800; active and steady, $4.00@14.00. Hogs — Receipts, 22,500; active and steary to 25c lower; heavy, $7.75 @ 7.90; mixed, $7.75@7.85; yorkers, $7.70@7.75; light yorkers, $6.50@7.25; pigs, $6.25@6.50; roughs, $5.50@5.75; stags, $3.50@4.50. Sheep and lambs — Receipts, 13,000; active; lambs, 25c lower; yearlings, 50c lower; lambs, $7.00@13.75; yearlings, $7.00@11.00; others unchanged.

Chicago—(U. S. Department of Agriculture)—Hogs — Receipts, 58,000; mostly steady to 10 lower; bulk better grades, $2.30@3.00 pound; butchers, $7.50@7.60; top, $7.65; desirable 170 to 220-pound averages, $7.10@7.65; bulk packing sows, $6.50@6.70; desirable weighty killing pigs, $5.75@6.00. Cattle—Receipts, 30,000; slow; bulk early sales about steady; killing quality plain; well conditioned matured steers and yearlings held around $12.00; best yearlings early $11.25; numerous loads light yearlings, $9.00@10.50; bulk sausage bulls, $4.25@4.50; stockers and feeders, $5.25@6.50. Sheep—Receipts, 28,000; fairly active; killing classes steady to weak; most native, early, $13.00; culls, $9.50; ewes up to $10.00; good handyweight fat ewes, $5.75@6.00; heavy natives, $4.25; better grades feeding lambs, $12.25@12.50.

Pittsburgh — Cattle — Receipts, 1,800; higher; steers, $9.00@9.50; heifers, $6.25@7.25; cows, $5.00@5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; steady to lower; heavies, $7.60@7.85; heavy yorkers, $7.70@7.75; light yorkers, $6.50@7.00; pigs, $6.00@6.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,000; higher; top sheep, $7.90; top lambs, $14.00. Calves—Receipts, 1,000; steady; top, $13.50.

Indianapolis — Hogs — Receipts, 9,000; 10@15c lower; heavies, $7.75@8.00; lights, $7.25 @ 7.40; top, $8.00; pigs, $5.00@6.50. Cattle—Receipts, 1,200; steady on good, dull for poor stock; steers, $5.00@10.00; beef cows, $3.75@6.50; heifers, $4.50@10.00. Calves — Receipts, 800; steady; veals, $8.00@13.00. Sheep—Receipts, 300; steady; $3.00@6.00; lambs, $8.00@12.00.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

FOR READERS OF THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

Go over them each week and write to advertisers whose propositions interest you. Say you saw the ad in THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

Over One Million Persons See These Little Ads Every Week

CHARGE FOR SPACE—75 cents per agate line. Send cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines nor more than forty-two lines. Advertisements that reach us Tuesday morning will appear in issue of that week.

Only Reliable Advertisements Printed

MALE HELP WANTED

BE A DETECTIVE: excellent opportunity, good pay, travel. Write C. T. Ludwig, 205 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

U. S. GOVERNMENT wants help. Men, women, 18 up. $92-$250 month. Steady; vacation. Influence unnecessary. List positions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. E-40, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS.

AGENTS—Write for free Fall catalog 200 sure sellers; blankets, flannels, hosiery, slippers, house dresses, novelties, etc. Economy Sales Co., Dept. 287, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED TO ADVERTISE our goods and distribute free samples to consumers; 90c an hour; write for full particulars. American Products Co., 9772 American Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

WE PAY $50 A WEEK AND EXPENSES and give Ford auto for men to introduce poultry and stock compounds. Imperial Co., D-47, Parsons, Kansas.

FRUIT TREES

FRUIT TREES direct to planters in large or small lots by express, freight or parcel post. It will pay you to get our prices before buying. Free 68 page catalog. Peaches, apples, plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 132, Cleveland, Tenn.

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE

$400 Gets 65 Acres With Cows, Horse, Tools, Crops

Near village, stores, churches, creamery; prosperous district, good markets; dark loamy tillage, brook-watered pasture, woodland; fruit; good 7-room house, running water, furnace, big barn, poultry house. Low price $1400; horse, cows, implements, tools, vehicles, potatoes, oats, hay, vegetables, stovewood included to settle immediately. Only $400 needed. Details page 24 Illus. Catalog Bargains many states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150-S Nassau St., New York City.

PERSONAL

SIXTH and SEVENTH BOOK OF MOSES Egyptian secrets. Black art, other rare books. Catalogue free. Star Book Co., 12 Camden, N. J.

RUM SHIP SKIPPER TELLS OF BURNING STORM-TORN CRAFT

A first-hand story of the adventure of the William S. McDonald, a three-sticker, loaded with alcohol, which sank 18 miles off Sandy Hook recently after being set afire by her crew was told by her youthful skipper, Captain Morris Randall of La Have, N. S., when he and his six men were brought to safety by the tanker San Manuel.

Randall, whose life has been spent on the sea, declared that in all of his sea-going trips he never had the thrills that came after the schooner fell into the teeth of the storm that swept down from New Foundland.

He was at home in LaHave Oct. 3 when the owners of the schooner asked him to undertake to carry a cargo of alcohol from Havana, Cuba, to Nassau, in the Bahamas. He agreed and then selected his crew—four adventurous youths and two seasoned veterans and sailed for Havana.

The cargo loaded they set canvas and sailed back to LaHave, under new instructions from the syndicate that had chartered the McDonald from her owners.

Goes to Rum Row.

Arrived at LaHave, Randall was told to sail back to the point off the American coast known as "Rum Row," where a schooner known as the Margaret Bachman would meet them and take their cargo, valued at more than $80,000.

It was fair weather when the McDonald reached Rum Row. Some hours waiting and the Bachman arrived. The transfer of the alcohol was under way when a storm broke so furious that it blew the schooners apart.

The McDonald, part of her rigging gone, wallowed about the heavy seas through the night and began taking water. Randall, after a conference with his men, decided to attempt to beach the craft on the Long Island shore and risk salvaging what remained of the cargo later.

Then the McDonald ran upon shoals. The heavy seas threatened to crush her at any moment.

"Then," said Randall, "we prepared for the worst. It looked like five healthy young men and two old sea dogs were going down to explore the sea-floor. But the fates were against that."

A kindly, if furious sea washed the McDonald off the shoals and morning, gray and rain swept, broke. A distress signal was hoisted. A few hours later the funnels of the San Manuel appeared and drew closer. The San Manuel signalled that she would aid them and Randall and his crew prepared to abandon ship.

Before they left the little three-sticker, however, the crew, obeying one of the strange laws of the runners of liquor, dropped a lighted torch into her hold.

Randall and his men were heavily armed when they climbed aboard the San Manuel, but readily assented to a request of the tanker's skipper that they turn their weapons over to one of the ship's officers.

Randall expressed a willingness to tell his story to American customs officials, for he said he had not violated any of the American liquor laws.

Street Cars, Autos and Rich Foods of Modern Age Driving People Mad

Civilization is "literally driving people mad."

Dodging street cars, sidestepping automobiles and eating rich foods are modern contributors to an increasing percentage of insanity, Dr. A. G. Hyde, for 10 years superintendent of Massillon State hospital, said in an interview.

"Each year there is a larger number of patients admitted to the hospital," Dr. Hyde said. "We are 400 beyond normal capacity now, and more are being admitted daily. There is no doubt that the speed with which the world is living is responsible in part."

Infected teeth often cause insanity, he said, and bad teeth—due to eating rich foods — are more prevalent today than ever before. For that reason a dental clinic is maintained at the hospital. As soon as a patient is admitted his teeth are examined, and suspicious molars and bicuspids are extracted.

Tonsils are next examined. Bad tonsils cause insanity in many cases, Dr. Hyde said, and in all cases where the tonsils are found to be diseased they are removed.

Matter of Elimination

"The study of insanity is a matter of elimination," he asserted. "We correct all physical ills so far as possible, and in a majority of cases an improved mental condition results.

"Many more cases of mental trouble are being cured now than formerly. This is due to the fact such diseases are better understood and also that patients are sent to the hospitals in earlier stages of their trouble than was formerly the case.

"It is when mental troubles are treated in the stages of inception that cures can be wrought, although even advanced cases can be helped if treated vigorously."

More men go insane than women, but men are more easily cured, Dr. Hyde said. Women patients cause more trouble than male patients.

The proportion of male to female insane is now about three to two, he estimated.

"Fear or sudden shock may cause insanity, but unless there is something in the brain that is not just right the mind will not snap," Dr. Hyde said.

"The rush of life in the larger cities is responsible for much of the insanity, and that is why when a city grows rapidly and people begin living faster we have more insane from that city."

Contrary to general impression, Dr. Hyde declared that strait-jackets were not used.

"I have never seen a strait-jacket in use in an asylum in my life," he added. "Certainly we never use one here. When a patient becomes violent we give him a shower bath. That usually quiets him."

Wesleyan Aids Scholars

Ohio Wesleyan university will grant scholarships totaling $27,280 to members of the student body needing financial assistance to continue their college year. Scholarships of an average value of $7,996 have been granted to 323 students out of a student body of 1,797.

LAURAINE ITCH OINTMENT

Immediate relief for itching skin. Stops the itch and heals the skin. Your money refunded if it fails. Buy it from your druggist or send one dollar for three 35c boxes.

Lauraine Sales Co., Station C, Toledo, O.

GALLSTONE TROUBLES—Improved method of treating the inflammation and catarrh of the Gall Bladder and Gall Ducts as associated with Gallstones of the Liver. Remarkable results reported by hundreds of satisfied patients. WRITE TODAY FOR FREE BOOKLET. DR. E. E. PADDOCK, P. O. Box 771 201, Kansas City, Mo.

5 BIG MAGAZINES FOR ONLY $1 All For One Year

Woman's World, (Monthly)
Good Stories, (Monthly)
American Needlewoman,
The Household, (Monthly)
The Farm Journal, (Monthly)

Our Price $1.00 ALL FIVE FOR 1 YEAR

ORDER BY CLUB NUMBER 102

A Dollar Bill will do, We take the risk

Send all orders to

WHITLOCK and COMPANY 25 North Dearborn St. Chicago.

OUR RAILROAD MILEAGE GROWS LESS

The Blade presents here the fourth of a series of interviews—one each week — with outstanding figures in American life. They will be devoted to topics which are now of the most vital interest to all Americans. —Editor's Note.

BY EDWARD F. ROBERTS

WHILE oceans of ink and tons of paper are being used up to prove this, that or the other thing about the financial condition of the American railroads, what is happening to the roads themselves, the actual tracks, trains and engines on which literally depend our existence as a nation?

One thing at least: Railroad construction in the United States is steadily coming to a full stop.

That is the big central fact which stands out of the mass of statistics and official reports supplied to me by Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the board of the Southern Pacific Co., when I asked him the above question. I told Mr. Kruttschnitt that I was looking for plain, cold, unadorned facts and was not interested in arguments.

"Well," he said, "if you want the story in a nutshell, this chart will give it to you," and he handed me a little graph about the size of an ordinary letter sheet. The chart gave the bald facts about railroad construction in America from 1840 to 1922.

Peak In 1887.

Starting with a few hundreds of miles in 1840, the line of construction moved steadily up into the thousands until the peak was reached in 1887, and then started downward back to the point where it started from 80 years previously.

"In 1840," elucidated Mr. Kruttschnitt, "when we had a population of about 17,000,000, we built about the same number of railroad tracks as we did in 1922, when our population was 110,000,000. That, however, does not tell the whole story. The railroad mileage in the United States actually diminished last year to the extent of 352.68 miles. There were 324.09 miles of new tracks built, but there were 676.77 miles abandoned, of which 221.17 miles were actually torn up."

"Was that condition peculiar to last year?" I asked.

Political Football.

"It was not. For 25 years the railroads have been the football of politics, with the result that railroad construction has fallen year by year, both in mileage and with respect to the needs of the population. The Census bureau and Interstate Commerce commission reports show that in 1910 there were 2.61 miles of railroad for each 1,000 population, and that proportion steadily fell year by year until it was only 2.34 miles in 1921."

"Then in another 25 years?" I began to calculate.

"Oh," interrupted Mr. Kruttschnitt, "if the present policy is maintained, we are headed straight for government ownership long before another 25 years elapse."

"What can railroads do to help themselves?" I asked.

"Increase their efficiency," replied Mr. Kruttschnitt promptly. "Labor costs will not come down. It is folly to talk about it. Wages never do come down. The only remedy is greater efficiency in operation."

"How about the plan for consolidation?" was my next query.

"Sounds well, but that is about all. The economies to be effected by consolidation would be far less than the average man thinks or that the administration dreams about. What the public wants is lower rates and not fewer transportation facilities, and the only way it can get lower tion. The railroads are doing their best in that direction by striving for higher efficiency, but they are badly handicapped by the unfair competition of transportation facilities created wholly or in part by government, which pay no taxes and make their own wage scales."

Trucks as Feeders.

"Why do not the railroads go into the trucking business themselves and use it as a feeder for their freight lines"?

"Because they could not compete with private concerns in the matter of labor costs. The Railroad Labor board fixes the wage scales for the railroads and private concerns could operate at a lower cost and make competition impossible. The Southern Pacific spent millions building electric feeders which were simply smothered by carriers operating on roads built with public money."

"What about the farmer's complaint that railroad freight rates form one of his heaviest burdens?" I asked.

"I will answyer that question with another," replied Mr. Kruttschnitt. "Would the farmer be satisfied with an 8 per cent increase in the present market value of his products?"

"Why, no."

"Well, that is all he would get if the entire sum collected by the railroads for transporting agricultural products in 1922 was returned to him. That is not guesswork. It is a fact which can be proved by government statistics. The Interstate Commerce commission estimates the total railroad revenue for tranportation of agricultural products last year to be $715,973,000. In the same year the Department of Agriculture gives the total value of farm crops as $8,961,000,000. The rest is a simple sum in arithmetic. Now I do not suppose that even the most radical farmer would propose to pay no freight rates at all, yet while continued reduction in rates would bankrupt the railroads, it would mean but slight relief to the farmer.

Up to the People.

"The whole railroad situation," continued Mr. Kruttschnitt, "can be reduced to very simple terms. We must have railroads, whether they are operated by the government or by private companies. If they are operated privately, they must be allowed to give a fair return to their owners, for no man is going to run any busines that is not profitable. At the present time railroads are not profitable to their owners. That is a simple statement of fact which does not require argument. The Interstate Commerce commission has set the figures which it considers as a fair return for Class 1 roads. The actual revenue of these roads last year was $334,679,000 less than that sum, or a return of 4.09 per cent on the invested property. No business can be permanently run on that basis. I have stated the alternative and the decision rests in the hands of the American people."

Copyright by United Publishers News Service.

SAVE MONEY

The Toledo Weekly Blade
Hearth & Home
Farm & Fireside
Gentlewoman,
The Household

ALL ONLY $1.00 EACH 1 YEAR

THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE
Toledo, Ohio

Enclosed find $.....for which send me the combination marked with an X.

Name .....

R. F. D. ..... Postoffice .....

"ACE" ASSERTS AERIAL RING IS AROUND FRANCE

Rene Fonch Points to Russia Giving Prussians Right to Use Plants for War Manufacture.

Germany has built an "Aerial Ring" around France through the manufacture of airplanes with German capital in Switzerland, Holland and Spain.

That statement was made last week by Captain Rene Fonck, famous "ace," who is chairman of the French Aerial league.

"The fact that Germany in May, 1922, was allowed to resume civil aerial construction gave free rein to our former adversary to intensify military preparations," he said.

Planes Easily Converted.

"Planes built for commercial purposes are easily convertible. The new type of metallic multi-engined planes constructed by German engineers in connection with the new gases her scientists are occupied in discovering, will together constitute a sort of long range cannon more effective than any 'Bertha.'

"The German aerial laboratories and workshops are now the most perfect in the world. The following are the specifications which the Germans have laid down for superplanes:

First, metal planes, constructed of special metals, rapidly built and easily repaired; second, the use of heavy wings permitting the carrying of great weight at a maximum speed; third, the employing of compressing turbines, ensuring a precision motor at high altitudes; fourth, the use of variable propellers which can alter their capacity, according to the density of the air, thus maintaining a regular movement of motors which, by this device will have greater speed in the higher altitudes."

Sees Russian Menace.

In addition to the countries adjoining France which manufacture planes with German capital, Fonck sees particular menace in German activity in Russia.

"In addition to the great development of German airplane factories in Russia it should be remembered that an agreement recently was signed by those countries for complete co-operation of their various resources," he said. "Furthermore, we realize the threat constituted by such an agreement when we know that certain Russian factories are at the disposal of Germany for the manufacture of every kind of war material."

Copyright, 1923, by Philadelphia Public Ledger Co.

NUNS RESCUE 70 IMPERILED GIRLS

Tots Are Endangered in $500,000 Pittsburgh Convent Blaze.

While fire quickly ravaged the main building of the Academy of Our Lady of Mercy in Pittsburgh last week, and with firemen vainly struggling for 50 minutes to force water atop Mt. Mercy to fight the flames, 70 school girls, from 8 to 18, were rescued without injury from the blazing convent by 15 heroic nuns. The convent is a few blocks from the building in which David Lloyd George was speaking at the time.

After the girls had made an orderly exit, through the smoke-filled convent corridors under the discipline of the nuns, it was found two children were missing. Several of the sisters re-entered the darkened structure and brought them to saftey. One, a tot of 7, was asleep in the dormitory.

Seven firemen and two policemen were injured slightly by flying glass and debris when a section of the walls collapsed. Damage to the convent school which rests on a high point, visible for miles around was placed by convent officials at $500,000. Loss in furnishings, which included a number of rare oil paintings by French and Italian masters, was estimated to exceed $200,000.

Too Many Ways Out

M'ADOOITES SUGGEST MAJORITY RULE TO SELECT '24 CANDIDATE

Democrats have begun to rate their presidential prospects for 1924 as fair and warmer. The change in the barometer of their hopes, which registered low and falling when Calvin Coolidge became President, is due to the outbreak of the Coolidge-Pinchot "four."

Coincident with the more optimistic mood in which Democrats find themselves comes a report of an important move in the McAdoo camp. McAdoo supporters are known to have come to the conclusion some time ago that they cannot by any possibility capture the two-thirds vote necessary to a choice under the party's traditional convention rule. They determined, therefore, at a recent confab in Washington, it is said to attempt an abrogation of the two-thirds rule.

Favor G. O. P. Methods.

They would like to have the 1924 convention work under the rule governing Republican presidential nominations, viz., a majority rule. Under the new apportionment, there will be 1,094 delegates at the Democratic national convention. A two-thirds vote calls for 729 1-3 as necessary to nominate. Under a majority rule, only 548 votes would be required.

The McAdooites apparently believe such a total is in sight. They claim the Middle West and West are solid for their favorite, and that enough Southern delegates are obtainable to "put him over" under a majority rule.

Fires Are Smouldering

The campaign to smash the two-thirds rule is to be launched, it is announced, at the Midwinter meeting of the Democratic national committee in Washington. This will be held some time after the Republican committee meets, but whether that will fall within December or not until January, Chairman Cordell Hull has not yet decided. The McAdoo scheme appears to be aimed at creating the right kind of sentiment within the national committee, with a hope of victory for a majority-rule decision in the rules committee of the National Convention next Summer.

Democratic leaders interviewed by the writer hold out small prospect that the McAdoo project, if it really exists, will materialize. The Democrats consider the two-thirds rule "the safety of the party" and one of its most sacred tradition.

Alabama for Underwood.

McAdoo's high-water mark at the San Francisco convention was a vote of 467 on the 40th ballot, on the eve of the nomination of James M. Cox. A considerable number of those votes came from Southern states, like Alabama, which in 1924 are certain to be loyal to the Underwood cause. On the other hand, McAdoo counts next year upon delegations from western states which were not lined up for him in 1920.

At this hour McAdoo and Underwood are admitted to be the two Democratic candidates farthest out in front, and, if the nominating convention were to be held at once, they would rank as the chief contenders. Governor "Al" Smith continues to be a prime factor in the Democratic situation. While his nomination, as always, is doubted, because of religious considerations, his strength is yet regarded formidable enough to have veto power in any direction it is eventually cast.

Copyright, 1923.

BACK PAY DUE MANY VETERANS

Officers' Training Camps Candidates to Get $100 a Month.

A decision by the comptroller-general of the United States that all candidates for commissions in the officers' training camps of 1917-1918 are entitled to pay during the training period at the rate of $100 a month less the pay of the grade that was received has provided rich picking for Washington claim lawyers.

The candidates for commissions in the first officers' training camp, which began in May, 1917, received $100 a month for the period. They are not entitled to anything further.

Those who went to the second, third and fourth camps were required to enlist and accept the pay of a first-class private or $33 a month. No question was then raised as to the pay. Recently some bright camp lawyer raised the point he was entitled to $100 a month for the time he was learning to command. The comptroller-general ruled that he was correct.

The claim sharps soon heard of this ruling. They got the names of those entitled to this back pay, and began to circularize the trainees. They offer to collect the claim for 10 per cent.

It is estimated that the back pay will run between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000. A deficiency bill will have to be put through congress. If the lawyers get all the possible claims they will make $1,000,000 without much trouble.

The lawyers are sending printed blanks to the trainees. The blanks authorize the lawyers to collect. All the lawyers have to do, it was stated at the war department, is to send the signed applications to the department by messenger and get the checks.

The attorneys justify their charge by saying that it is worth 10 per cent to notify the men who would otherwise never hear of the ruling.

The war records show that 58,114 men were in the second series of camps and more than 11,000 in the third series. The courses were all for three months. As the difference between the pay of a first-class private and that of a candidate is $67 a month, an enlisted man who stayed three months is entitled to $201. So that if all the claimants show up the treasury will pay more than $12,000,000.

The war department would like to have the men entitled to this money know that they don't have to employ attorneys to file the claims and they don't have to pay anything for the service. The department is investigating to learn how the claim attorneys got the names.

Near East Relief Exchanges Natives

A Near East relief committee has completed the first stage of the exchange of Turkish and Greek population, as provided in the treaty of Lausanne, by transfering 8,000 Moslems from Mitylene to Asia Minor. These are now proceeding to Black Sea ports on the United States destroyer Simpson. The vessel is to return to their native land the same number of Greeks from Samsun and Trebizond. In all, 400,000 people must be repatriated.

Stamps Change Daily

Stamp collectors in Germany must run a marathon race if they keep up with the rapidly changing stamps of the German republic. Denominations rise from week to week at an amazing rate and it is necessary for the government to overstamp many small denominations with a stencil to meet the fluctuations in the mark. Stamps become obsolete in a few days and wholesale dealers buy big quantities and turn them over to the collectors with rapidity.

Rose Is National Flower

The rose is the national flower of England, and was accepted as such at the conclusion of the War of the Roses, when the red rose of Lancaster and the white rose of York were united by the marriage of the representative of the warring houses.

FALL EXPLAINS OIL CONTRACTS

Former Secretary of Interior Under Fire of Senators.

Testifying at the senate public lands committee's investigation of the leasing of the Teapot Dome, Wyoming, naval oil reserve to the Harry Sinclair interests, former Secretary Fall of the interior department told of his business relations with Sinclair since his resignation from the cabinet last Spring.

The Teapot Dome contract was negotiated for the government by Mr. Fall and Secretary Denby of the navy department.

Fall Criticized.

When Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Montana, criticized Mr. Fall for withholding for two weeks public announcement of the signing, April 7, 1922, of the Teapot Dome contract, during which time, the senator declared, Sinclair stocks were dealt in on the New York exchange to the extent of $30,000,000, the former secretary insisted upon making a statement.

"I am aware that my reticence in this matter may have justified some criticism," he declared, "but I have no apology to make. I considered the lease a part of the military policy of this government and left it to the President or the secretary of the navy to make any announcement they thought proper.

"Having in mind the disarmament treaties, I was of the opinion that by having fuel oil in storage ready for emergency use by the navy, particularly by having a supply properly protected in Hawaii, the efficiency of the navy upon the Pacific would be more than doubled. I think the President had something of the same idea. I will venture to say without fear of successful contradiction, that as a result of what was done the efficiency of our Pacific fleet today is more than doubled."

Blames Predecessors.

He said practically all leases for the wells which had drained Teapot Dome had been made prior to the time he became secretary of the interior.

Senator Walsh read from records of the interior department to show that the seven leases in question were signed between Feb. 16, 1921, and March 15, 1922. Mr. Fall, however, insisted that while the leases were dated subsequent to the time he took office he had merely concluded final acceptance of the bids advertised for and received by his predecessors in office. While not wanting to criticize his predecessors for negotiating leases under which wells had been drilled which had drained the Teapot Dome reservoir, Mr. Fall declared that had he been secretary of the interior, with the knowledge he obtained after the California naval reserve experiments of driving offset wells that he would not have permitted wells to have been located anywhere upon government property near Teapot Dome.

UNDERWOOD HITS NORTHERN RULE

Announcing His Candidacy for Presidency, He Asks South to Revive.

The statement that it is inexpedient for the South to nominate and have elected a President of the United States is a battle cry and Shiboleth used by a politician in the North because he wanted to take the office himself, Senator Oscar Underwood said last week.

He announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President and said the determining factor which caused him to accept the invitation of the Alabama legislature to be a candidate was that the Southland, South of the Potomac and Ohio rivers had not had a President for 80 years. During that period, he asserted, the South had furnished the greater part of the support and power electing Democratic candidates who went to the White House.

Lauds Southern Soldiers.

It may have been inexpedient once to select a President from this territory the senator declared, but the flags brought back from France by the Southern soldiers had demonstrated to the union the place the South should take in the nation.

"For any one to say now it is inexpedient to select a Presidential candidate from the South is to dishonor our sons and dishonor the dead on the battle fields of the nation," the senator said.

Government of Commissions.

"This has become largely a government of commissions," he said. "These commissions go to the very vital interests, the homes and firesides of the nation. Yet because the South yielded to the cry of expediency today we have on these commissions more than 100 men and only four or five from the South. There should be about one-third of the commissioners Southern men," he said.

The senator asserted only a few members of the interstate commerce commission since it was created had been from the South.

In conclusion he said the hour had come when the delegation to the Democratic convention from Texas should take the stand that the Southland should be represented in the councils of the nation.

Morocco Caliph Dies

Mulsi-el-mehdi-ben-Ismael, Ben-Mohammed, caliph of Spanish Morocco, died last week. The illness from which he died is attributed by Moors to "criminal work" on the part of the former grand vizier, Mohammed-ben-azuz. The caliph was buried with royal honors. He had been in office since April, 19, 1913.

Impressed by Russia

"The general impression we have brought back as to the recovery of Russia is one of hope," is the statement of F. L. Baldwin, a brother of the British prime minister, and the leader of a party of British business men who have returned from an investigation of trading prospects in Russia.

France Incurring Suspicion of World

What three authorities think of the situation in Europe:

Ambassador Harvey in a farewell address in London:

"We are ready to promote any scheme for the economic rehabilitation of Europe. We are ready to join in any conference which will promote the recuperation and stability of the world, but we cannot smash in the door."

Premier Smuts of South Africa, speaking in London, attacked France for her policy and warned England and the United States against any "excessive generosity" in the remission of inter-allied war debts, which might aid in further militarization of the continent.

Britain's former premier, Lloyd George, in his address in Cleveland said:

"At this hour there is a deadly, grim, ghastly struggle going on in Europe, not for the moment with cannon and machine guns, but none the less it is a deadly struggle and I ask you, don't turn your backs altogether on Europe.

"You saved it once. Don't give it up."

Premier to Undergo Tests for Degree

When the rector of Bologna university visited Premier Mussolini, announcing the intention of the institution to confer upon the premier the honorary degree of doctor of laws, Mussolini expressed his willingness to accept. He added, however, that he would undergo an examination and submit a thesis.

"Only thus," added the premier, "will my conscience be clear. Only thus will I feel worthy of this great honor."

Using Rubber Garments

The almost universally used rubber bath sponge has been successfully adopted to other uses; it fills life preservers in place of the elusive air, and it provides sound-proof telephone booths. Aviators are now defying the cold of high altitudes with rubber garments, among them a vest made from sponge rubber.

HARVEY MAKES FAREWELL TALK

Tells Europe U. S. Will Keep Aloof From Old World Broils.

Ambassador Harvey delivered a long farewell speech at the Pilgrims dinner last week in which he reiterated the willingness of the United States to help assess Germany's capacity to pay reparations, reviewed the Monroe Doctrine and declared that America must and will keep aloof from the broils of Europe.

He reminded his large audience, which included the British prime minister, Stanley Baldwin, the British ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, and the French, Belgian and Japanese ambassadors, that the United States had waived all reparations claims from Germany for the joint account of the allies and was therefore disinterested, but that when America came to the door of Europe to assist in a settlement of the reparations she found the door closed.

"We are ready to promote any scheme for the economic rehabilitation of Europe," he declared. "We are ready to join in any conference which will promote the recuperation and stability of the world, but we cannot smash in the door."

Count de Saint Aulaire, the French ambassador, fidgeted uncomfortably in his chair as Colonel Harvey asserted that the billions of money lent to Europe by the United States was being used to maintain greater armies than had ever before existed.

Sir Auckland Geddes, who was at the head table, made his first public appearance since his return to England, as did Lieutenant General Sir Charles Harington, who recently withdrew the British forces from Constantinople. Others were Lord Desborough, chairman of the Pilgrims; Premier Stanley M. Bruce of Australia, the Earl of Derby, secretary for war; Sir Montague Barlow, minister of labor; the American consul, Robert P. Skinner, and all the members of the American embassy staff, Otto Kahn and T. P. O'Connor.

Tomb of Pharaoh Found by Robbers

A tomb, presumably of a Pharaoh, is reported by the London Mail's correspondent to have been fund in Minieh province, about half way between Cairo and Luxor, where the tomb of Pharaoh Tutenkhamun was unearthed last year.

The discovery is attributed to natives, who kept their find a secret and robbed the tomb of its silver and gold treasures. The conditions of the authorities aroused by the large number of ancient Egyptian treasures which have appeared on the market lately and inquiries led to the arrest of several of the supposed robbers.

Wealth May Halt Weaving of Blankets

Will the discovery of oil and gas on the Navajo Indian reservation destroy America's one inimitable art —the weaving of Navajo blankets?

It is agreed that the Navajo squaw weaves her beautiful blankets solely for the purpose of marketing the inferior grade of wool raised on the reservation. Navajo sheep are poorly bred and much goat wool finds its way into the clip. Very little wool of this sort is purchased for commercial purposes. The Navajos do not wear the blankets they weave, but sell them for use as rugs and hangings.

It is feared that when the Indians are paid huge royalties on their oil-laden land they will cease weaving their beautiful blankets—and become idlers and drivers of multi-cylinder motor cars like their oil-wealthy cousins, the Osages of Oklahoma.

The recent sale of leases for development of oil on the Navajo reservation in western New Mexico is expected to speed the crisis.

The bringing in of two gas wells started the oil development.

Theaters Are Popular

The daily theater attendance of New York city is estimated at 677,840 in the 1923 annual report of the department of licenses. The borough of Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx have a total of 174 theaters and 498 motion picture houses.

CONGRESS FACES KEEN CONTEST

Balance of Power Is Delicate Progressives Can Block Moves.

Whether the Republicans will be able to organize the house and senate immediately upon the convening of the 68th congress is a subject of concern to several leaders.

The balance between the two dominant parties in both houses is so delicate that a small group of Republican Progressives can block the election of both the speaker of the house and the president of the senate. This situation gives the Progressives a vantage point from which they are expected to press demands as to the character of organization and legislation.

A majority of the membership necessary for the organization in each house. The Republicans will not have to exceed 51 members in the senate—one seat normally Republican now is vacant and 49 members constitute a majority. The three Progressives could prevent the election unless the Republican party could draw from the Democratic possibility which is not now receiving serious consideration.

In the house the Republicans will have a majority not to exceed 18, so it will be possible for the delegation from a single Republican state, such as Wisconsin, to hold up the organization program.

If the senate Progressives have any plans with respect to an organization fight, they have not made them known. The western Republicans are interested in railroad legislation and it would not be surprising if they should bring about changes in the personnel of the interstate commerce committee as a condition to the support of Senator Cummins, Iowa, present chairman of that committee, as president of the senate.

Like Vegetables

Vegetables are used freely by Chinese people. In addition to the common ones, such as spinach, cabbage, potatoes, radishes, and the like, they eat many plants and weeds that are not considered food in America.

"Hearing Restored in 24 Hours"

Amazing Results Secured in One Day by Use of Physician's Prescription Which Puzzles Science—One Man Deaf 20 Years, Now Hears Perfectly—Thousands Get Quick Relief—Treatment Sent on 30 Days' FREE TRIAL.

DEAFNESS is one of the greatest handicaps in life. It often spoils chances of success and makes full happiness impossible. Head noises, so common in deafness, rack the nerves and make life a misery. Catarrh of the inner ear, which causes most deafness, is disagreeable and dangerous to the life of the sufferer, due to the close proximity of the inner ear to the brain. Be rid of deafness, head noises and catarrh NOW, and enjoy life's blessings to their fullest measure, as thousands of others are now doing.

ARE you deaf? Are you stifled with foul catarrh, and is your head buzzing with noises? Don't despair. Thousands are now finding it easy to rid themselves of the handicap of deafness and catarrh. By the simple application of a wonderful prescription formerly known as Rattle Snake Oil, many are getting relief in a day's time and can now hear as well as ever.

Mr. D. Day, a Nebraska resident, 67 years old, says: "I have used the treatment for only two weeks and my hearing is restored perfectly. The relief was almost instantaneous, and now the head noises have disappeared. My catarrh, a case of many years' standing, is improving wonderfully."

This treatment, which is called Virex, is meeting with wide success all over the country. It is easily used at home and seems to work almost like magic in its rapidity, on people of all ages. The cures it has effected are so amazing that the power of Virex defies scientific explanation. But while its power as yet is an unexplained mystery, the results in actual cases of deafness and catarrh are so truly wonderful that it is now being offered to sufferers everywhere on a liberal FREE TRIAL, with the full understanding that the result must be a complete freedom from catarrh and perfect restoration of hearing or it costs nothing.

Positive Proof of Amazing Results

The following letters are only a few taken at random, which prove the wonderful results obtained from the Virex treatment, by people all over the country. A physician says—"I recommend Virex widely now because the wonderful results obtained by sufferers have convinced me absolutely that this remedy has no equal."

HEARS NOW—WAS DEAF 20 YEARS

For nearly twenty years I was troubled with catarrh, and I was almost entirely deaf in the right ear as a result. After trying a number of other remedies, I was induced to use your Virex Snake Oil. From the very first I was benefited and can now hear as perfectly in my right ear as I can in my left. My catarrh has almost entirely disappeared. Please send me an additional supply of Virex at once. I do not feel that I can be without it.
K. C. BOWBY, Kansas

HELPED HER WONDERFULLY

I must say that Virex certainly is wonderful. I could hardly move when I started using this bottle. It has helped me wonderfully. MRS. FRED HESS, Iowa.

CAN HEAR A WATCH TICK NOW

For years I have been afflicted with catarrhal deafness, until a friend recommended your wonderful Virex Snake Oil. I have used it now for two weeks and I can hear a watch tick almost across the room. It has also nearly removed all evidences of my catarrh. I cheerfully recommend it. FRED McINTYRE, Kansas.

RECOMMEND VIREX.

I am glad to recommend your Virex to those who are hard of hearing.
MRS. S. E. BROOKS, Kansas.

HEARS BETTER ALREADY

My head noise has stopped and I hear much better already, so I would request that you send me an additional supply of Virex Snake Oil as per order enclosed.
AUGUST W. SCHUELKE, Nebraska.

FEELS LIKE NEW PERSON

The very first application of Virex caused me to feel the change. No longer do I have choking spells or tired feelings. My heart is regular now and I feel like a new person and even younger in age.
MRS. J. J. KRIEGER, Kansas.

HELPED HEARING WONDERFULLY

Virex Snake Oil is a wonderful help. It went right to the spot and has helped my hearing wonderfully, although I have been deaf for years.
MRS. MATILDA BENDER, Kansas.

HEAD NOISES STOPPED IN TEN DAYS

I have used Virex for only ten days and my head noises have stopped entirely and my hearing has shown a wonderful improvement.
HENRY VERTEIN, Wisconsin.

ABSOLUTELY WONDERFUL

I think your Virex Snake Oil is absolutely wonderful.
MRS. C. PAYNE, Minnesota.

IMPROVED ALREADY

I have noticed a wonderful improvement already and I have used the treatment for only a few days.
MRS. W. A. CUNNINGHAM, Utah.

RELIEVED CATARRH RIGHT AWAY

Virex is the only thing I have ever found which would relieve me of catarrh right away. I have tried to get it at the drug stores and find they are unable to supply me, so would request that you send me more direct. Also there are several more people here who wish to use it. Please let me hear from you. MRS. MARGARET ROULT, Kansas.

Deaf Child, Derided at School, Now Hears Fine

My little girl has used only about half the treatment of Virex and she can just hear fine. She hears every whistle that blows, even hears the clock tick. We don't need to talk any louder to her now than to anyone else. All I am sorry for is that we didn't find your advertisement sooner. We didn't think there was any cure for her. Even at school she was laughed at because she couldn't hear. But now, thank God, she can hear as well as any of those who laughed at her. Before she used Virex she didn't want to go to school because she couldn't hear as well as the other children. But now she is always ready to go, and is learning so much better. I could just sit and write a whole book about what Virex has done for my baby girl. I certainly praise your medicine.—MRS LAURA MOORE, Herculaneum, Mo.

WONDERFUL SATISFACTION

Virex gives wonderful satisfaction and I will ask that you send me three more bottles by return mail.
T. A. STUDTMAN, Iowa.

IMPROVED 50%

My wife has been using Virex for only four days and can hear 50 per cent better already.
S. H. HARDY, Texas.

MUCH BETTER

I can hear much better already.
J. A. RUDY, Colorado.

HELPED WONDERFULLY

Your Virex treatment has certainly helped me wonderfully.
A. T. McKAY.

GREAT DEAL OF GOOD

I must say that your medicine has done me a great deal of good.
HENRY BARNETT, Oklahoma.

HEARING GREATLY IMPROVED

Virex has greatly improved my hearing.
W. V. ALLEN, Missouri.

CAN HEAR A WATCH TICK

Your Virex treatment has sure helped me from catarrhal deafness and asthma in ten days. Before I began your treatment I could hear nothing, but now I can hear a watch tick with one ear.
BEN JACKSON, Indiana.

BETTER AFTER SHORT TIME

From the second application of Virex I felt the change and what good the treatment was doing for me. I have used it only a short time now and am very much better. Also my stomach is improving and my eyes are better. I am gaining flesh. MRS. L. J. NEAL, Kansas.

DOES A GREAT DEAL OF GOOD

I must say that your medicine is doing me a great deal of good. I am getting better right along. I can do so much better now and I am hoping lots of people will learn of your remedy.
MRS. ISAAC CRAIG, Kansas.

A DRUGGIST WRITES

Gentlemen: Please send us three dozen Virex at once. We have some wonderful cases of restored hearing in this locality to report to you. Virex sells better with us than all other remedies combined. We hear nothing but praise for it from every direction. We have sold more than four gross on our cash guarantee and have not had one bottle returned.

SPEAKS HIGHLY OF VIREX

I have given your Virex treatment a trial and it has helped me wonderfully. I can speak highly of it to everyone.
R. B. SCHOFIELD, Colorado.

ABSOLUTELY WONDERFUL

I think your Virex Snake Oil is absolutely wonderful for deafness.
W. K. GASPORTH, Oklahoma.

FRIEND WANTS TO USE IT

Please send me some more Virex. I have a friend who wants to use it, as it certainly did the work for me.
H. C. SCHILLING, Oklahoma.

30 Days' Free Trial Introductory Offer

I want every deaf person to have a chance to try the amazing Virex Treatment without any risk whatever. I don't want anyone to take my word or that of thousands who have used it. I want everyone to see for himself that the results are more wonderful than anything I can say. Therefore, to introduce this remarkable treatment to a million more sufferers, I will send a full size $2 treatment at the special introductory price of only $1, on a liberal 30 days' FREE TRIAL, and if you are not more than satisfied with the results, the treatment costs you nothing.

Send No Money—Don't send a penny for this liberal trial offer. Simply fill out and mail the coupon—I will send the full treatment of Virex, under plain wrapper, for a 30 Days' FREE TRIAL. Use the treatment according to the simple directions and if you are not entirely cured of your catarrh and your hearing completely restored, your money will be refunded. No matter how long you have been deaf, how bad your catarrh may be, don't hesitate to accept this free trial offer. You take no risk—you are the sole judge of the results. Send in the coupon today.

W. H. DALE,
DALE LABORATORIES
609 Gray Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Try this wonderful Virex (formerly known as Snake Oil) treatment at my risk—the magic treatment that is freeing thousands from catarrh and restoring their hearing perfectly. Don't send a penny in advance—let the free trial prove the worth of the treatment.

SIMPLY MAIL THIS COUPON

W. H. DALE, Dale Laboratories,
609 Gray Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Under the liberal terms of your 30 Days' Free Trial Offer please send me a full size treatment of Virex compound (a $2 treatment at the introductory price of $1) with the full understanding my money will be refunded if not absolutely satisfied with the results.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

Why Mothers no longer fear Child-birth

AN eminent physician has shown why there is so much suffering on the part of many expectant mothers, for months before baby comes, as well as when baby actually arrives.

This same great doctor found the way to avoid much of this suffering. Mother, your baby's nerves, its whole structure should be free from any influence caused by your months of useless misery and pain. You yourself can be free from much of it. Here is a little message to all expectant mothers:

Mrs. Ida Milton, 108 N. Tremont St., Kansas, Ill., says: "I am forced to say something in regard to your wonderful 'Mother's Friend.' Just one application gave me such relief I could hardly realize I was in pregnancy. Before I used it I was suffering with pains all over, and today, I am able to do my housework with all ease and without pain."

"Mother's Friend" is applied externally, and enables the muscles, nerves and tissues to relax and readjust themselves with the growing changes during pregnancy, and at child-birth. It should be used for some time before baby comes—the sooner the better.

"Mother's Friend" contains no narcotics or harmful drugs. It is safe. For three generations "Mother's Friend" has relieved expectant mothers of much useless suffering. Mother! you must avoid mere greases and useless substitutes. Begin using "Mother's Friend" today. It is sold at drug stores—everywhere.

FREE BOOKLET ON MOTHERHOOD

Don't let false modesty keep you from this duty to yourself, to your child and to your home. By all means, you should have our valuable illustrated book. Free. Send for your copy now to Bradfield Regulator Co., DA-75, Atlanta, Ga. Get "Mother's Friend" from your druggist today.